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BIRTHS.

On the 25th December, 1900, the wife of H. M. THOMPSON, I. M. Customs, Shanghai, of a daughter.
On the 25th December, 1900, at Shanghai, the wife of R. C. DA SILVA E SOUZA, of a son.
On the 27th December, 1900, at 12, Woosung Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of C. C. WILLIAMS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th December, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev D. Holland Stubbs, ARTHUR COULCHER to JENNETH AMELIA THERESA HABEKOST.
On the 29th December, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, HARRY FODEN, Acting Paymaster H.M.S. *Brisk*, eldest son of Harcourt FODEN, of Plymouth, to MAUDE, only daughter of the late Marcus D. LOGAN, of Fiji and Sydney, N.S.W.

DEATHS.

On the 21st December, 1900, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ROBERT DOWNIE, late Master of steamer *Pekin*.
At Singapore, on the 22nd December, MARIE LUCIE, the wife of Sir Lionel Cox, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.
At 28, Sophia Road, Singapore, at 11 a.m. on the 22nd December, Mr. GEORGE E. CROPLEY, chief clerk to the Resident-General, F. M. S.
At 66, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, on the 20th December, 1900, EVELINA AURIA DA SILVA, aged 32 years.
At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 20th December, 1900, FREDERICK, youngest son of J. DRAPER-BENTLEY, aged 6 years and 6 months.
At Colombo, on the 1st January, EDITH JANE, the dearly beloved wife of Wm. SHEWAN.

THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 30th November arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 31st December (31 days); the American mail of the 6th December arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, on the 3rd January (28 days); and the English mail of the 7th December arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Peninsular*, on the 4th January (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Despatches at the beginning of the week announced that the Kansu rebellion was spreading.

Dr. Morrison, telegraphing to the *Times* from Peking, condemns the German operations in North China and advocates the separation of the British troops from Count von Waldersee's command.

On New Year's morning there was a great parade of all the British troops in Shanghai in honour of the Empress of India. The British and Japanese Volunteers were also present at the parade.

A court of enquiry was held on Thursday morning on H.M.S. *Barfleur*, now in Hongkong Harbour, with regard to some troubles which have occurred recently with the men. The men have since been allowed their usual privileges and leave.

According to Peking native rumours, 90 large carts are being prepared at Hsianfu to bring back the Emperor Kwang-Hsu to Peking. It is also stated that Hu Ping-chih, ex-Governor of Shansi, has been ordered to Hsianfu to accompany the Emperor to Peking.

On the reassembling of the Japanese Diet in the New Year a representation is to be made to the Government, urging it to undertake the work of outlining a canal from the north end of Lake Biwa to the coast of the Japan Sea in order to allow steamers to pass from the Japan Sea to the Pacific via Lake Biwa. This would involve the making of a large canal from Lake Biwa to Osaka Bay.

The New Year's Honours list includes the bestowal of the C. M. G. on the following:—Mr. Bigham, attaché at Peking; Mr. P. L. Warren, Consul General at Hankow; Mr. W. B. Charles, Consul at Tientsin; Mr. C. W. Campbell, vice-Consul at Shanghai; and Mr. E. H. Fraser, Consul at Hankow. Major L. S. T. Halliday, H.M.S. *Orlando*, who so distinguished himself at Peking, has received the V. C. and Major J. R. Johnston, H. M. S. *Centurion*, the C. B.; Miss Bourgingnon, Mrs. Bellingham and Mrs. Droste, all Tientsin ladies, have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

The *Novoe Vremya* announces that the management and working of the Manchurian Railway and also the construction and working of the Eastern Chinese branch pass into the Russian Government's hand on the 1st instant. The *Vestnik* (St. Petersburg) proclaims the necessity of rebuilding the Siberian Railway on account of the faulty original construction.

On the 22nd ult. the joint note of the Allied Powers was signed by their eleven representatives at Peking and on the 24th ult. there was a sitting of the diplomatic corps held at the residence of the doyen, when the Note was presented, together with a Chinese translation, to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. On the 1st inst. our Shanghai correspondent telegraphed that the Emperor had accepted the Powers' terms.

The *N.-C. Daily News* Tientsin correspondent telegraphed on the 27th ult.:—The Fourth Brigade is leaving for Yangtsun, the Boxers being reported to be in strength to the westward of that station. Various reports of bodies of Chinese advancing have been current lately that have come to nothing, but the information is presumably reliable on this occasion. The general attitude of the Chinese is sullenly hostile. They are obviously awaiting a chance. The peace terms are disbelieved here. There are few notorious Boxer leaders associated with Li Chang-chang and Prince Ching. They are reported to have been recently urging the leaders outside Peking to rise again.

The United States Government have determined to put down the insurrection among the Filipinos with a firm hand, and the proclamation issued by General MacArthur just before Christmas is the most forcible declaration of the policy of the Government towards the insurrection than has ever been issued. Referring to this last manifesto the *Manila Times* says:—After carefully studying the conditions it can be seen that the Filipinos as a whole are not in sympathy with the insurrection and that Aguinaldo and his officers are merely a party of adventurers, seeking another "treaty of Biak-na-bato," by which they might be induced for the consideration of a few thousand dollars to leave the country. Aguinaldo's treachery was manifested on the memorable occasion in 1897, when his "cause" was bought for \$400,000 and he was allowed to escape to Hongkong, deserting his "beloved compatriots" and renouncing his country.

The *N.-C. Daily News* in its issue of the 24th ult. says:—We are glad to be able to state on the best authority that the report current in Peking and Tientsin that the German expedition to Kulgan met with any reverse is entirely unfounded. The only delay, a very brief one, was when Count York, finding that General Ho was awaiting him with a large force, sent back for guns, but during the whole expedition no opposition was encountered. As to the melancholy death of Count York, it appears that, as he was very cold in the hut in which he was sleeping, a stove was brought in. His adjutant slept in the same place, only a curtain dividing them. The adjutant heard some noises in the night, but did not think they were of any importance, and in the morning Count York was found dead, as already reported. In the post mortem examination his lungs were found to be so seriously diseased that the fumes of the stove, which would not have hurt him if he had been in good health, overpowered him.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

(Daily Press, 1st January.)

When we wrote, exactly one year ago, on the record of the year then just ended, the eyes of all the inhabitants of the British Empire, as well as those of a great number of other people, were turned steadfastly toward South Africa. The Transvaal and Orange Free State forces were on the full tide of their success. For nearly three months the struggle, conducted by the garrisons of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking had been watched anxiously by the British world. Lord ROBERTS, with Lord KITCHENER at the head of his staff, was on his way out to the Cape to repair the errors of other generals; and large reinforcements were being hurried out. Serious as was the state of affairs, we doubt whether more than a few spectators of the war imagined that at the end of 1900 there would still be daily fighting in South Africa, that reinforcements would still be asked for, and that Cape Colony would have barely escaped a most serious peril in the last fortnight of the year 1900. But for all that the Boers are still able to keep up an effective resistance to British arms, the year just past has seen a vast political change in South Africa. The Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State are no longer on the map. South Africa is British to an extent to which it has never been before. Except for the Portuguese on the East and the Germans on the West, all the country is under one flag. The organisation of this territory, it is true, is expected to take years; it is as hard a task as Great Britain has undertaken. The work of finishing up the war is in the hands of Lord KITCHENER, to whom Lord ROBERTS on his departure handed over the supreme control. When the actual fighting is over, there remains the political settlement, the question of rewards and punishments, the meeting of the enormous bill, and the cure of all the evils which come in the train of a prolonged and bitter war. It is, we repeat, as hard a task as Great Britain has ever undertaken. But for our willingness to undertake it we are not without a great return. The past year has seen a consolidation of the Empire which nothing but the period of danger through which we have passed could have brought about. The tie between the Mother Country and the Colonies is now stronger than it has ever been. It is, however, assuming a different character. The Colonies in playing their part in the defence of the Empire have established a claim for a voice in its affairs which justice readily admits. It will not be possible in future to look on Canada, Australia, and the others who have come to the assistance of Britain, merely as conveniently distant countries to which to send our more adventurous spirits—and our failures—as lands from which to draw our food supplies, as sources of incomes on which to return home to rest. The Colonies have become integral parts of the Empire, and nothing will do more to emphasise this than the consummation of the great Australian federation, which next year will be an accomplished fact. How far the British constitution may have to be modified to be applicable to the new state of affairs, no one would care to prophesy; but this year 1901 is the first of a century which cannot but see at no very distant dates certain developments of the very highest importance in the relation of Britain and her off-shoots over the face of the globe.

For China, the past year has been one in most painful and startling contrast with its predecessor. A cataclysm has swept over the north of this old Empire which promises to leave such marks as no previous

events in its history have ever made. One of the most remarkable points is the absolute unexpectedness of the storm. It may be said that there were no warnings given before it was ready to burst. To a certain extent blame for our ignorance must be laid on the representatives of the Powers at Peking, whose duty it was to watch for such warnings. But, though we have some right to censure the incompetence of the intelligence departments at Peking, it must in fairness be admitted that the signs of danger, of which we now hear and which the foreign Ministers at the time regarded lightly, were deceptively small. At the very end of the previous year—on the 31st December, 1899—the Rev. S. M. Brooks was murdered in Shantung by the "Boxers." Tardy and partial reparation was made for this, but the infamous Yu Hsien, who as Governor of the province fostered the anti-foreign and anti-Christian tendencies of the governed, was nevertheless appointed to Shansi in March, in spite of Lord SALISBURY's protest. The murder of the unfortunate Mr. Brooks had, however, called the attention of the Ministers at Peking to the existence of strong anti-Christian societies in Shantung and Chihli, and an Imperial Decree denouncing them was demanded on the 27th of January, which was, after the usual obstructive tactics of the Tsungli Yamen had been exhausted, accorded at the beginning of March, the publication of it in the *Peking Gazette* being further delayed until the 14th April. The Ministers proceeded to ask for more stringent measures against the Boxers, but as late as the 21st May Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD (in a letter to Lord SALISBURY) thought the danger at Peking itself exaggerated. A week later the Peking-Tientsin line was broken and the Ministers were sending for guards for the Legations. The subsequent progress of events is too familiar to need repetition. It is but a short time ago that we were reading of the capture of the Taku Forts, Admiral Seymour's expedition, the two sieges of Tientsin, the heroic defence of the Legations at Peking, and the allied advance on that city and the rescue of the besieged foreigners. For four months now we have been watching the attempts to arrive at a settlement with China, and it is just eight days since the Powers presented their demands to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is a heavy charge which the Chinese Government has to meet and a heavy reckoning to pay. By the ignorance and corruption of the reactionary party, nearly all of whom are Manchus, the Chinese Empire has been brought to the lowest depths of degradation which it has ever reached. Once before was Peking in the hands of foreigners, but never was the Imperial Court reduced to such humiliation as in its flight from the Sacred City last August. Since then all the old Chinese address and diplomacy have been exerted to escape from the consequence of misdeeds against foreigners sanctioned and rewarded by the governing clique, but the inevitable now confronts the conquered and it remains to make reparation. With the end of the century there is called for a change in the attitude of China toward the outer world, which alone can guarantee her continuance as an Empire. She cannot stand among the peoples of the world unless she also recognises the march of events. But with this lesson to China there has been another lesson to the Powers, which we trust will not be forgotten. This lesson is that the behaviour of foreign nations toward the Chinese Empire will no more bear inspection than that of China toward foreigners. It is not only Sir ROBERT HART who can

see that there was something not altogether wrong underlying the "Boxer" movement, that there was an assertion of their country's rights even in a people so usually thought devoid of patriotism as the Chinese. The methods adopted were of course hopelessly mistaken and barbarous, but the protest nevertheless remains on record that even in China might does not constitute right. The policy of spoliation, whereby China has lost almost every harbour worth having, the best part of Shantung, and the Liao-tung peninsula, has had its natural fruit. Those who protest so much about the integrity of China cannot in future help themselves to the best parts of her Empire on which they can safely lay hands. It may be said that Hongkong owes its existence to a similar act of spoliation. But Hongkong when taken over by the British was a valueless islet, ignored entirely by China and never likely to be developed by her. Its occupation does not stand on the same footing as that of Kiaochow, Port Arthur and Newchwang, Kwan-chauwan, or Weihaiwei. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the robber policy is finished yet. Few indeed believe Russia's promises about Manchuria; Russia has always been lavish with promises. It would hardly come as a surprise if the new century were to see the Powers acquiesce in the stripping of Manchuria from a helpless China—one more item added to the bill which China's rulers have forced her to meet. The new régime which is promised with the restoration to power of the Emperor KWANG HSU will require to be very firm if it is to compensate for all that the usurpers have lost for China. But for a regenerated Empire, with the Powers determined to abide by their professions, much may be possible. The materials for prosperity at least are at hand, if the right instruments can be found with which to work.

In Hongkong the disturbances which have so shaken China have barely been felt. Towards the end of the summer the so-called Triad Rebellion in Kwangtung succeeded in causing some anxiety here as to the safety of the frontier of our New Territory, but there was never any serious danger of the troubles across the boundary spreading on to British soil. The activity of the police in the hunting down of Triad Society men here has borne good fruit, and Hongkong has been peaceable, though various events have contributed to make the year memorable. The arrival of some of the heroes of Ladysmith at this port naturally created no little sensation, and so in a different way did the call of H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG on his way north. Commercially the year has been one of prosperity, in spite of the serious influence of the Northern troubles on trade, which, however, has been less than might have been expected. Signs of growth, even in the shape of new piers, are not wanting, and on the whole we may congratulate ourselves, though we appear to be as far as ever from any practical cure for the overcrowding problem, and house-rent and the price of food continue to be exorbitant. With regard to the public health, we have unfortunately suffered another severe epidemic of plague, for the third year in succession; but in other respects our health-bill has been very clean. Public interest is very much engaged in the question of malarial fever, as even our own columns alone bear witness, and local experts are strenuously doing their share in the study of this very important question, which still, though not by any means in the degree as once it did, touches our life on this island very nearly. There is no lack of

conscientious workers in the cause of sanitation and health here, if only they can get the opportunities they desire of making themselves heard. Trusting that they may not have too long to wait and that in other respects the well-being of the island may continue and improve, we wish our readers

**A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR.**

THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

(Daily Press, 31st December.)

The eleven signatures of the representatives of the Allied Powers were on the 22nd inst. appended to the Joint Note, and on the 24th the Note was to be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The text of this document is published in the Shanghai papers brought down by the French mail yesterday. It commences with a statement of the principal "crimes against the laws of humanity and against civilisation" with which China is charged—the murder of the German Minister; the attacks on the Legations; the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at the gates of Peking, and of other foreigners in Peking and different provinces, the attacks on foreigners generally, and the plunder and destruction of their dwellings; and the desecration of foreign cemeteries, especially in Peking. The Note then continues:—"These proceedings compelled the foreign Powers to send their troops to China in order to protect the lives of the representatives and of their fellow countrymen, and to restore order. On the march to Peking the Allied troops met with resistance from detachments of the Chinese army, which they were compelled to repulse by force. Since China now acknowledges her responsibility, expresses her remorse, and has made known a wish to bring to an end the situation created by the disturbances in question, the Powers have decided to give effect to her desire upon the following detailed irrevocable conditions, which they regard as essential for the expiation of the crimes committed and the prevention of their repetition."

The conditions which follow are twelve in number, four being subdivided under two heads each. We had in November last a telegraphic summary, despatched from the *Times* correspondent in Peking to the journal which he represents. That summary fairly well describes the Note as now presented, but a few modifications have been introduced, so that it will be well to examine the conditions once more in turn.

The first deals with the despatch of an extraordinary Embassy, with an Imperial Prince at its head, to express the regret of the Emperor of China at the murder of Baron von KETTELER, and with the erection on the site of the crime of a memorial monument, with Latin, German, and Chinese inscriptions, also expressing this regret.

The second in its first section provides for the "infliction of the severest punishment applicable to their crimes upon the parties mentioned in the Imperial Edict of the 25th September, as well as upon those persons whom the representatives of the Powers may later on indicate by name." The second section treats of the five years' suspension of all official examinations in towns where foreigners were killed or ill-treated.

The third condition speaks of suitable compensation to Japan for the murder of their Chancellor of Legation, Mr. SUGIYAMA.

The fourth asks for the erection of an expiatory monument in all foreign cemeteries which were desecrated.

The fifth condition provides for the maintenance of the prohibition of the importation of arms and material for arms and ammunition "under conditions to be later on determined and communicated by the Powers."

In the sixth condition, suitable compensation is demanded, on behalf of states, companies, and individuals, for injury to person or property, with the adoption of financial measures acceptable to the Powers to provide for the payment of these indemnities.

By the seventh, the Powers claim standing guards for their Legations, the fortification of the Legation quarter of Peking, and the withdrawal of Chinese therefrom.

The eighth condition specifies that the Taku Forts, and all such that interfere with free communication between Peking and the sea, are to be razed.

The ninth follows this up by demanding the right of military occupation of certain places on the line of communication, to be indicated by agreement among the Powers.

The tenth condition is subdivided. The first section calls for an Imperial Edict, to be placarded in all district cities for two years, permanently prohibiting under pain of death the membership in any anti-foreign society, and reciting the punishments which have been inflicted on all the guilty parties in the events of the present year. The second section calls for another Edict, holding all Viceroys, Governors, and provincial and local officials responsible for the maintenance of order in their jurisdictions; in future, responsible officials are to be removed at once, in the event of anti-foreign disturbances passing unpunished, and are not to be allowed to receive fresh offices or distinctions.

The eleventh lays an obligation on the Chinese Government to enter upon negotiations regarding the conditions of trade and shipping regulations, etc.

The twelfth and final condition is that the Chinese Government reforms the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and changes the Court ceremony for the reception of the foreign representatives in a manner to be indicated by the Powers.

The Note concludes with the statement that until these demands are complied with the evacuation of Peking and Chihli cannot be considered.

It will be seen from the above that, though on the whole few changes have been made from the original sketch of the Allies, demands, there are at least three points of high importance to be noted. In the second condition "the infliction of the severest punishment applicable to their crimes" is demanded for the parties specified in the Imperial Edict of the 25th September and some others. Those parties specified in the Edict were:—Princes CHUANG, YI, LIEN, YING, and TUAN, Duke LAN, YING NIEN, KANG YI, and CHAO SHU-CHIAO. Among the names to be added by the Powers are certain to be those of TUNG FUHSIANG and YU HSIEH, unless the latter be really dead already. Now, the severest punishment applicable unfortunately in a number of cases will not be the deserved punishment of execution. Prince TUAN, father of the heir apparent, could only suffer death by a departure from custom. If we read the Note aright, the Allies are not resolved to insist on this departure, and in this event the arch-criminal will escape with at least his life. We cannot look on this as at all a satisfactory or even an honourable arrangement. The minor dignitaries may get their deserts. If Prince TUAN does not head a list of those to suffer the extreme penalty, justice will not have been done. The fears expressed that the worst offenders would be able to save their

own heads, whatever China might suffer, appear to have been realised.

The remaining two points may be taken together, for they are naturally connected. In the outline of the demands of the Allies made public by the *Times* correspondent, the terms were stated to include the abolition of the Tsungli Yamen and the establishment of a system of rational intercourse with the Emperor. The Joint Note only specifies a reformation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and a change in the Court ceremony for the reception of the foreign representatives. The latter provision may mean much. The Powers, it is stated, are to indicate the manner of the change. It may be supposed that the change will be in the direction of "rational intercourse" with the Emperor. But the retention of the Tsungli Yamen, unless it be reformed out of all recognition, is not a comforting sign. If such a body is to be tolerable, it can no longer be suffered to act as a practically unsurmountable obstacle in the way of all access to the Imperial Throne. It must be possible in future to get a ready recognition of communications to the Emperor, with no obstructive and venal body as a medium in the intercourse. Until these points are cleared up it would be unprofitable to comment at further length on the demands of the Powers.

(Daily Press, 3rd January.)

The Joint Note of the Powers, which was handed in to the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 24th ultimo, has met with a prompt answer. An Imperial Decree has been issued accepting the terms—as far as we know, without reservation. The Emperor agrees to make the reparation demanded by the Allies for the crimes against humanity and civilisation committed in China during the past year, and to give such guarantees for the future as the Allies think fit. It remains for effect to be given to the conditions which we have detailed in these columns. The compliance with some of these will be a mere matter of official routine. The despatch of the embassy to Berlin, the erection of the memorial monuments, the issue of edicts directed against anti-foreign societies, and holding provincial and local officials of all degrees responsible for the maintenance of order in their own jurisdictions: these are matters which offer no difficulties. Other conditions, however, will require both time and determination to carry out. There is the infliction of the severest punishments applicable to the guilty persons, a condition which may result, as we have pointed out, in grave injustices being done to the offenders owing to the disparity in their ranks. While we may readily recognise that the early demands of the more irresponsible sections of the public in the Far East and at home alike were absurdly excessive, the prospect of seeing the arch-offenders escaping the fate which the Chinese Government will doubtless offer no objection to inflicting on the minor criminals is an extremely unsatisfactory one. The narrowing down of the scope of punishment will be absolutely ineffective if the punishment is not dealt out in proportion to guilt.

Turning now to another part of the demands, we note that our morning contemporary in Shanghai, the *North-China Daily News*, views with some apprehension what we may term the military conditions of the Joint Note. The fifth clause it styles a crushing blow at the independence of China, because it is impossible for a country to be independent that is not allowed to buy or manufacture arms or munitions for its own use. The version, however, which we have of the

Note only states that the prohibition of the importation of arms and such material as is exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition is to be maintained under conditions to be determined later. The manufacture of arms and munitions of war is not prohibited, though it may be argued that this is in effect what the clause entails. The two hardest conditions of all for the Chinese Government to swallow, our contemporary continues, are those that provide for the destruction of the Taku forts and other defences between Peking and the sea, and the establishment by the Powers of military ports between these two points. These conditions, the clause relating to the garrison and defence of the Legation quarter, and the prohibition of arms importation, seem to the *North-China Daily News* writer likely to defeat their own object. "We want the capital re-established at Peking," he says, "though nothing is said about this in the conditions; but it is likely that the Court will come back to a capital in which the Foreign Ministers are to have a small fortress of their own with a permanent garrison, while the Court itself is allowed no means of defence, and is put at the mercy of the smallest Power that has a grievance and a gunboat? If Peking is to be left with no arms, no forts, and access to the sea only at the pleasure of the Allies, it will, we imagine, cease permanently to be the capital of China, and in that case the reason for these conditions disappears." The conditions are no doubt hard, as the reasons which led to their imposition were pressing. But the guarantee against the possible aggression of any one Power surely lies in the practical neutralisation of China which is now proposed. It will, we hope, be impossible for one Power to act in future on the old rapacious lines which have hitherto marked the conduct of the Western nations toward China. The international character of the guards provided for the Legations should provide against independent action of an hostile character on the part of any one nation. Otherwise the arrangement is reduced to nonsense. It must also be considered within the bounds of possibility that the severity of the restrictions on China may in time relax. If the new government prove in years to come a success, China will take her place once more among nations, and that place will then be very different in character from what it has been in the closing years of the past century. The essence of the conduct of the Allies toward China, in so far as their expressed desire for the Empire's integrity is sincere, is that there is hope of a regeneration of this people. It is plain that the reactionary party remains too strongly entrenched in the possession of all the chief posts in the government for the liberal-minded Chinese to be able to make any impression on them except by intervention from outside. We do not see the necessity of reading into the conditions of the Powers a desire permanently to degrade China if she really has the power of raising herself.

After plague in Glasgow, beri-beri in the Midlands of England. At least this is what is suspected about a curious epidemic which broke out toward the end of November, as related by the home papers. At first the symptoms, which appeared in some hundreds of cases, were attributed to some poisonous substance which had accidentally got into a large stock of beer; and arsenic was fixed upon. But doctors subsequently did not hesitate to say that had the symptoms occurred in the East they would undoubtedly have been put down to beri-beri. The mystery, however, had not wholly been cleared up when he last papers to hand left Europe.

CHINA AND THE NATIONS.

(Daily Press, 4th January.)

There is probably no one who will be found to affirm that the penalty inflicted on China by the injured Powers of having the terms on which she is again to be admitted to the comity of nations dictated to her is other than just and logical. China especially has no cause for complaint, as her diplomatic traditions reach back for upwards of two thousand years—to the times, in fact, when she had to deal on equal terms with the Turkish tribes, who then, as Russia in our own times, were threatening her existence as a nation. Then, as now, the doctrine of the sacredness of the ambassador was firmly established; and though China was as ready, then as now, to break her pledged word, the ruler of the Turks for the time being did not fail to bring her to account for her ill faith. "If formerly the Chinese have committed an unfriendly act, the Hiung Nu have not failed to bring them to book: if they have interfered with an envoy, the Hiung Nu have not failed to pay them back in their own coin." Yet, though indifferent or oblivious in their dealings with their neighbours, and ever ready as the Chinese were, when the momentary circumstances seemed to point to some trivial advantage, to disregard their most solemn promise, there were no greater sticklers for the etiquette of nations when applied to others. When the King of Yarkand, for instance, obstructed the passage of a Chinese mission to Parthia, the Emperor of China did not hesitate, but sent a large army to chastise the recalcitrant state; and did not cease till the King had been executed in punishment of the crime. Diplomatically, the crime of the Yarkandese was less serious than that of which the Chinese Government at Peking has been guilty; so that according to their own precedent, the stipulations meted out by the injured European States are really lenient in comparison. Logically, according to their own standards, the Chinese Government is not in a position to treat till the crime for which it stands arraigned before the court of nations has been absolved. The principle involved is one which in the interests of the commonalty of nations it is necessary should be thoroughly comprehended. Although the rules governing diplomatic intercourse have by common practice come to be universally observed, there has fortunately been no occasion before this last outrage to bring them to the test of a common consent, and in this respect the attempt to murder wholesale the representatives of other and presumably friendly States has conducted to render plainer the international law and to emphasise the privileges of the order. At one time the dissonant views of the great nations with regard to China, and the different nature of their designs with regard to the future of the Far East, seemed likely to result in a weakening of the laws relating to international usages; and it is therefore satisfactory that a common agreement on this topic has been at last arrived at. Of course this common agreement as to the safeguarding of the rights and position of ministers does not include any claims for compensation from individual Powers, but it will certainly have the effect of simplifying them. Looked at from a Chinese point of view, the ready acquiescence in the joint demands will more than anything else conduce to a better understanding for the future of the nature of China's position towards the rest of the world. It has been no advantage, but very much the contrary, that China has not

understood that she has not been alone amongst the nations; and that if she claim rights as an independent State, other countries have under the same international rules the right of insisting on similar rules as against herself. China has essayed to be a rule to herself; it will be one of the happy results of her crime, if it at last convince her that in all things human the possession of right of necessity demands the acknowledgement of equivalent duties.

THE QUESTION OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

(Daily Press, 29th December.)

That the Emperor KWANG HSU will shortly return to Peking, and that negotiations for peace will then commence in earnest there now seems no reasonable doubt. The Empress Dowager and her tools have long and strenuously resisted this move, but they are beginning, apparently, to feel that further opposition to His Majesty's return to the Capital would be useless and only retard and render more difficult any chance of a settlement with the Treaty Powers. If it be correct that the Empress Dowager has decided to proceed to Wuchang, such fact may be construed to mean either that the old lady has thrown up the sponge altogether and decided to retire, or that she hopes to so influence CHANG CHIH-TUNG and his fellow Viceroy of Central China as to induce them to offer a passive resistance to foreign demands, and wear out foreign endurance and patience by ever extending delays. The Empress Dowager is so dogged and so opposed to foreigners generally that she certainly would not stick at any scheme which might seem to offer a chance of check-mating the enemy. There would seem to be another course open to the Treaty Powers which would effectually dispose of all opportunities for the treachery to which the Chinese officials so constantly resort when cornered. That course hardly needs indicating. It is so obvious that he that runs may read. An exaggerated respect for the person of a ruler has so far prevented the Powers from coming to the reasonable determination to depose and hold as a state prisoner the Empress Dowager, but the divinity that is supposed to hedge a king hardly appertains to the concubine of a former Emperor, who has risen from the ranks. Though the Empress Dowager is a woman of undoubted ability, and has shown equal craft and courage, yet she is not a person for whose feelings any great degree of sympathy need be displayed. She has had her innings and has used it to her own great benefit. For more than thirty years she has, as regent or as usurper, managed to sway the destinies of China and has pulled the strings which have ordered its policy. Always secretly inimical to foreigners, she has consistently succeeded in keeping the clock of progress set back and in relegating all wise and useful measures of reform to the background. Her latest developments, as patroness of the Boxers and the sanctioner of massacre and outrage, have proved that only the opportunity was lacking for her to display a refined cruelty worthy of Eastern tyrants of old time or any modern semi-civilised savages. For our part, we see no reason to treat Her Majesty with exceptional indulgence. She has imbrued her hands in innocent blood and has been guilty of barbarous butcheries. Moreover, she cannot be trusted for the future. It would be better therefore to strip her of the power to work evil. We would not advocate unnecessary severity, but it would undoubtedly be wise policy to

exile this offender to another country, where she could ruminate on the instability of human affairs and the probability of a Nemesis overtaking wrong-doing even in exalted places. This would be a wonderful object lesson to the Chinese people and would impress them more profoundly with the far-reaching power of the Western States than any display of force or a hundred sanguinary victories on the field of battle. More especially would the lesson find enforcement if it were taught synchronously with a benevolent and friendly support of the Emperor KWANG HSU at Peking. If on the other hand the Empress Dowager is allowed to reside where she wishes, to exercise the powers and assume the state of a monarch, and to receive the homage of the people, she will soon again become potent for mischief, and possibly succeed in stirring up ill-feeling to foreigners in parts hitherto comparatively free from the Boxer crusade.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 30th December, 7.57 p.m.

A Peking native telegram reports that 90 large carts are proceeding to Taiyuanfu to bring back the Emperor to Peking.

Sung Shou (Manchu), the unpopular Governor-designate of Kiangsu, has been recalled to Hsianfu. Hu Ping-chih, formerly Governor of Shansi, has been ordered to Hsianfu to accompany the Emperor to Peking.

It is reported that the Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu is increasing.

SHANGHAI, 1st January, 1.32 p.m.

The Emperor has issued a Decree accepting the Allies' terms.

There has been a great parade of British troops this morning in honour of the Empress of India, those present including the English and Japanese Volunteers.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On Thursday, the 3rd inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present, the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Major Brown, R.A.M.C., Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

MALARIAL RESEARCH.

The following reply from the Colonial Secretary relative to the reports of Dr. Thomson on the subject of malarial research was submitted:—

"With reference to your letter of the 7th inst. I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that all reports received from time to time on the subject of malarial research will be forwarded to you immediately for the consideration of the Board."

Dr. HARTIGAN said he thought a motion proposed by Mr. Osborne had been passed requesting the Government to let the Board know exactly what steps had been taken down at West Point in this connection. He did not remember that an answer had been received.

The SECRETARY—No reply has yet been received.

Dr. HARTIGAN—I think we might ask for a reply. Something has been done, I know. It was understood that this should be done.

SUGGESTED VERBAL AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING BYE-LAWS.

The following letter (dated December 27th) from the Medical Officer of Health suggesting certain verbal amendments to existing Bye-laws, was submitted:—

"I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that the Attorney-General has consolidated the 15 Public Health Ordinances into one Bill, and that I have in consultation with him collected and classified the various Bye-laws made under these Ordinances. These Bye-laws will be re-enacted as a schedule to the new Ordinance, but there are several small amendments which might with advantage be made at the second reading if the Board approve of them. The following are the amendments which have been agreed upon by the Attorney-General and myself as desirable.

"I. Drainage Bye-laws.—It will be seen that Bye-law 44 of the Drainage Bye-laws quotes Bye-law 1 as requiring notice to be given to the Board by 'any person about to construct, re-construct, alter, or amend any drain on his premises,' but a reference to Bye-law 1 will show that this speaks only of a person 'about to construct any drain.' As it is clear that the intention of the Bye-laws was that notice should be given for re-construction and alteration as well as for construction, we recommend that the words 'reconstruct, alter, or amend' should be added after the word 'construct' in the first line of Bye-law 1.

"In Bye-laws 2 and 3 the word 'new' should have been deleted by the amending Bye-law recently approved, but as this was not done we recommend that it be done now.

"In Bye-law 12 of the Drainage Bye-laws it is provided that 'no main house drain shall be less than six inches in clear internal diameter.' As it is not uncommon for four-inch pipes to be used for this purpose, we recommend that the word 'six' be altered to 'four.'

"In Bye-laws 5 and 34 of the Drainage Bye-laws we recommend the substitution of the word 'water and air-tight' instead of 'water or air-tight.'

"In Bye-law 3 of the Drainage Bye-laws it is provided that the Sanitary Surveyor shall approve of all drainage works, and in Bye-law 45 it speaks of plans being approved by the Board and amendments required by the Board. We recommend that Bye-law 45 be altered so as to correspond exactly with Bye-law 3 as to approval of plans.

In Bye-laws 1, 2, and 3 of the Bye-laws for the notification of Infectious Diseases, medical practitioners and others are required to send certificates of infectious diseases to the Secretary of the Board or to the Registrar-General. In practice these certificates have always been sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and in England the Infectious Diseases Notification Act requires that they be sent to the Medical Officer of Health. We recommend, therefore, that the Bye-laws be amended accordingly, but retaining in Bye-law 2 the option of the occupiers of premises to notify the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who should under Bye-law 3 immediately inform the Medical Officer of Health.

"Bye-law 2 of the Bye-laws governing removal of patients, etc., seems to require the word 'shall' instead of 'may' before 'remove' in first line and before 'bury' in fourth line.

Bye-law 3 of the above-quoted Bye-laws appears to be merely a repetition of section 35 of the new Ordinance (section 29 of the Public Health Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889) and might therefore be repealed."

The following minute was appended:—

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby:—"I think six-inch drain pipes should be insisted on. Four-inch drain pipes are too small and too easily choked."

The PRESIDENT said he presumed the members had all read the proposed amendments. They were mostly verbal. In going over them he was struck by one point. It was a rule that a six-inch pipe should be the minimum to connect a house with a main drain, and it was proposed to reduce this to a four-inch pipe, because, it was said, the four-inch pipe was constantly being used. He must say that he thought it would be much better to insist upon the six-inch pipes. The six-inch pipe was considered the minimum in Europe for connecting houses with the main drain. He moved the adoption of the amendments with the exception of that substituting a four-inch drain for a six-inch drain.

Dr. CLARK, in seconding, said that in regard to the size of the pipe the Bye-law could be left as it stood. It was merely a matter of opinion. The Surveyor to the Board said that a four-

inch pipe was as less likely to choke as a six-inch pipe, because they had no night-soil or kitchen slops; but if the Board held a different view it was simply a question of leaving the Bye-law as it stood. He had ascertained the fact that a number of four-inch pipes had been put in by architects and no objection had been raised, and he thought it would be absurd to have a law saying that four-inch pipes should not be used and yet to allow them to be used.

The motion was carried.

THE PROPOSED USE OF WATERING CARTS.

The following letter (dated 28th December) from the Colonial Secretary was submitted:—

"In reply to your minute of the 21st inst., informing me of the recommendation of the Sanitary Board that watering carts should be used for watering the lower-level streets of this colony, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the proposal. (2) I am, therefore, to request you to order four carts from the lowest tenderer, as recommended by the Board."

Dr. HARTIGAN said he thought they might congratulate themselves on having gained one step in the right direction.

The PRESIDENT—We have agreed to accept the tender of Bailey and Murphy, and the order will be given to them at once.

On the question as to the labour to be employed being mentioned, Mr. McKIE said they would have no trouble in a month or two in getting any number of coolies.

THE SUGGESTED SCHEME OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

The Hon. F. H. May had given notice of the following question:—

"What steps have the Board taken in answer to an invitation made to the Board in May last by direction of the Officer Administering the Government to formulate a scheme of sanitary improvements in this colony?"

The following minutes were appended:—

Dr. Clark:—"These are not by any means all the papers. I have attached copy of minutes No. 16, from which it will be seen that the Board made certain recommendations to the Government on the subject in July last to which no answers have yet been received."

Dr. Hartigan:—"The question finds its answer here."

The Hon. F. H. May:—"In reference to Dr. Hartigan's minute, I may say that if this is the answer it is a very poor one. Mr. Osborne's minute of 11th July exactly hits the mark."

The Hon. F. H. MAY—I beg to ask the question which stands in my name, and in doing so I would beg leave to refer briefly to the report on the matter which forms the subject—

Dr. HARTIGAN—I beg to rise to a point of order. I do not think you are allowed to speak, but to simply ask the question.

The Hon. F. H. MAY—I am allowed to explain my question.

Dr. HARTIGAN—I think not. I was not allowed to say a word the other day when I asked a question.

The PRESIDENT said the only answer he could give at present was that the Board forwarded a number of preliminary recommendations to the Government in July of last year and no reply had yet been received to them. A general scheme of sanitary improvements in the colony was a very big thing indeed, and it might be that what was everybody's business had been looked upon as nobody's business. Unless some members of the Board could spare a good deal of time to prepare a scheme they must go on as they had been doing. He thought the Government might be asked to reply to the matters to which he had referred.

MOTION BY MR. OSBORNE AS TO AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Osborne had given notice of the following motion:—

"That in regard to the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter to the Sanitary Board of 1st May, 1900, asking the Board to formulate a comprehensive scheme of sanitary improvements, a reply be sent that the Board are not disposed to formulate such a scheme unless some assurance be forthcoming that the Government will give immediate effect to some at least of the Board's recommendations."

Mr. OSBORNE said—The motion standing in my name is brought forward as a sequence to

Mr. May's question enquiring what steps the Board had taken to formulate a comprehensive scheme of sanitary improvements, and in view of the censure implied by that question it would be well to review the circumstances under which it has arisen. In the early part of last year the Board proposed to Government that a Trust should be formed, having for its object the prevention of overcrowding and reduction of rents by opening up new building areas and by gradually resuming and rebuilding the unhealthy parts of the city. Into the details of the scheme it is unnecessary to enter, as the proposal was rejected. Undeterred, however, by this rebuff, the Board again approached Government with the same proposal shaped in a different fashion, viz. that a percentage of the rates and premia on land sales should be set aside annually for purposes identical with the objects of the Trust. This the Government also rejected, but in doing so asked the Board to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitary improvements, from which it was presumed that, whilst unable to adopt the recommendations as put forward, the sympathy of Government was with the Board, and we might therefore hope that if a comprehensive scheme were formulated embodying our various proposals made from time to time it would at least receive favourable consideration. Stimulated by this prospect the Board set to work. Meetings were held, suggestions made, resolutions carried, and there seemed every prospect of arriving at definite conclusions when unfortunately the late Colonel Ryan, who took a leading part in the discussions, was removed by death, and from that day to this nothing further has been done. Now, sir, there must be some good reason for this apparent abandonment of a good cause, this seeming surrender by the Board of its aims and ambitions. That reason is, I think, to be found in the fact that from the commencement of the enquiry it was felt that as each of our recommendations had in turn been rejected there was very little hope of a comprehensive embodiment of them being accepted. It was felt that our suggestions and recommendations made little or no impression on Government, and that having been refused half the loaf we were not likely to obtain the whole. This, I take it, is the reason why members of the Board have not been disposed to re-open the matter or spend further time in preparing a scheme. It is because we fear, and have good reason to fear, that our recommendations will be ignored, our proposals rejected, and our labour wasted. Let the Government support the Board in its efforts to cleanse the slums of their filth, to improve the surroundings of the working classes, in whose cheap labour lies the keystone of Hongkong's commercial progress let the Government give tangible proof of its sympathy in our crusade against plague, awake from its apathy in regard to the serious questions of overcrowding and burdensome rents, apathy which finds illustration in the Taipingshan resumed area, where land has lain waste for years past, because Government will neither build on it nor sell at a price which will enable private enterprise to do so. Let the Government do these things and there will be no lack of responsive energy on our part. But until some such assurance be forthcoming, until we can be satisfied that our labour is not in vain, I for one, and I think other members of this Board are with me, have neither the desire nor the intention of occupying myself in the preparation of elaborate reports the utility of which will be ignored and their value unappreciated.

Dr. HARTIGAN, in seconding, while admitting that the Government had attended to some small matters, complained of the indifference with which the reports of the Inspection Committee had been treated. He said that these reports showed the absolute necessity of some form of Artisans' Dwelling Act being introduced, with the view to providing tenements for the poorer class of people to prevent their being driven into the streets; and yet when the Board, after extensive enquiry, after a great deal of trouble and personal inspection of the slums, had tried to formulate a report, in which work Mr. May took an important part, nothing whatever was done by the Government, cold water being thrown on their efforts from beginning to end. He thought that was the reason why the Board felt it was a

loss of time trying to formulate big schemes. It had been pointed out that improved means of transit to outlying portions of the colony would be a very efficient means of increasing the accommodation in the city. A scheme had been talked about, but the Government itself had made no attempt to forward it. And now a sort of slur was sought to be cast upon them by one of the members of the Board because he insinuated they had not done what they should have done. They were like the *peri* waiting at the gate of Paradise. When the gate was going to be opened, he could not say.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he read the other day about an address being given to a number of young men about to enter business. They were given a lot of advice about putting the right letter in the right envelope, keeping copies of telegrams, and so on, and the lecturer ended by advising them never to overstate their case, but rather to understate it, if anything. In Mr. Osborne's address there was not one single fact in his long indictment against the Government. There was nothing but generalities, and he certainly thought that, as far as the work of recent years was concerned, Mr. Osborne had grossly overstated his case. Taking the administration of the present Governor, he did not think there was a single question of any magnitude which that Board had approached His Excellency upon which had not been taken up with great energy, and which had not led to a number of measures being taken for the sanitary improvement of the colony. Take the Insanitary Properties Bill. It had been on the *tapis* for years when the Governor arrived in the colony, and mainly through His Excellency's exertions it was put into law. It was the best law they had to-day, and the reason it was not better was because in certain quarters opposition was raised to certain of its provisions, and it was the very same opposition which emasculated Ordinance 24 of 1887, the Public Health Ordinance, and then men came and held the Government officials to blame for everything. Then the Board pressed the Government to augment the sanitary staff, and five inspectors were added and one or two clerks. The Board got everything they asked for, except an assistant Medical Officer of Health, and considering the increase granted only the year before, when a chief inspector of nuisances was appointed, he thought the Government was right in waiting to see what the Board could do with the increased staff before anything further was done. In fact he did not mind telling the Board that when he had the honour of acting as Colonial Secretary such was his own advice. Then the Board, in reply to the letter asking what sanitary improvements they had to recommend, asked for more urinals and more latrines. This year four latrines had been built and more were provided for in next year's estimates. The Board asked for more water, and there was being inserted in next year's estimates a "small" item of \$140,000 to meet this want, and a special engineer was being sent from home to carry out the work. The only item the Board did not get was their old and well-worn friend the refuse-destructor, and, as he had said before, that was thrown out by the Public Works Committee, upon which there happened to be a majority of unofficial members—and let them not forget that. He did not want to say that the unofficial members ought to have passed the refuse-destructor, but what he said was that many of the Sanitary Laws of this colony which were not as good as they ought to be, and which they blamed the Government for—let the blame be put on the right shoulders and let the community, which did not take sufficient interest in the matter, and let the representatives of the community who voted against certain provisions in those measures, and who threw out certain other recommendations, share the blame. It was no defence at all to say that the Board had not sent to Government any exhaustive and comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform because they thought the Government would not take it up. That was no way of doing their duty, even though it was true. It was their duty to put before the Government what they thought was right, and if the Government did not choose to do it that had nothing to do with them. They might as well tell him he was not to run a man in and prose-

cute him because the Magistrate might not convict him or a jury find him guilty. He did not want to get into any heated discussion. They were entering on a new year, and what he did want to see was the Board setting to work and tackling this question. They had not yet touched upon a comprehensive scheme. They had spent a lot of time over details, and he thought they should take up the question properly. He did not care who carried out a scheme of sanitary improvement in the colony, He did not care whether it was carried out by a Sanitary Board, or a Trust Corporation, or a Municipality, or by the Governor, but he wanted to see some thing done. He wanted to see some plan formulated for getting this city into a better state, and not only that, but some plan upon which the colony could grow. The colony was not yet in its teens. It was only a child, and it was going to grow into a very big man, and if it was allowed to grow the way it had grown, with that stupendous want of foresight and forethought which seemed to be the characteristic of the British race, all he could say was that it would be a very bad thing. At the next meeting of the Board he would propose a resolution that the Board appoint a committee to draw up a scheme of Sanitary reform for the city of Victoria. Let them begin with the city of Victoria, and he thought that in a very few sittings they would be able to get out a scheme which would have something to recommend it, and if it was a reasonable scheme such as recommended itself to reasonable men, he ventured to think that there was no man in the whole colony who would take it up with greater pleasure and zest than His Excellency the Governor, and he was quite sure the officials who sat in high places would take it up with zest also.

Dr. BELL said he did not think the Board had any right to make conditions with the Government. If they were keen on sanitation as members of a Sanitary Board it was their business to lay down their requests and go on working, but to say to the Government, "We will give you no advice, and do nothing for the sanitation of the colony unless you bind yourselves to do what we want" was, he thought, bad policy. Therefore he proposed voting against the motion.

Dr. CLARK said he thought every member of the Board was in accord with Mr. May in wishing for the sanitary improvement of the colony, and especially of the city. At the same time the point was not what they had done during the past 12 months, but whether they had laid before the Government sufficient schemes to occupy all their time for some few years to come, or whether the Government were at present in a position to undertake some further large scheme. He would just recapitulate a few of the things which had been laid before the Government. For the past five or six years the Board had been urging the necessity for public latrines and public urinals, and yet it was only during the last nine months that any attempt had been made to provide additional latrines. The public urinals in the city were four in number, each capable of accommodating one person at a time. They were totally unfit for Europeans to enter, and they could hardly consider therefore that the question of public urinals had yet been touched. For the past two years the Board had been urging upon the Government the necessity for a refuse destructor, which was a scheme which the Government had yet to carry out. Last year the Board also considered seriously the question of the night soil at the Peak. It was a matter of common knowledge that the night-soil at the Peak was frequently thrown into the open gulleys, the storm-water drains being fouled thereby. With the view of mitigating the trouble the Board recommended the establishment of a small sewage farm in the Aberdeen valley, which would not have been a nuisance either to the city or the Peak residents, and which would have mitigated to some extent the foul smells rising from the storm drains on the lower levels. That scheme had not been carried out yet. Then the Board had strongly urged the formation of a European reservation at Kowloon. Nothing had been done in this direction, though every day's delay made it more difficult to carry out. In July the Board asked the Government to extend their powers with regard to dealing

with insanitary property, and to introduce further legislation in regard to the excessive height of buildings. That clause was out of the Ordinance of the year before last and out of 24 of 1887, but it was one of the most important in his opinion. It was far more important than any other point in connection with the sanitary reform of the colony. Then the Board asked the Government to consider the question of forming a subordinate medical and sanitary staff for dealing with epidemics, but had had no reply to their suggestion. The Government in July last gave the Board to understand that they would erect houses in Taipingshan for the European staff of the Board, and yet there was no mention of that in the estimates for this year. He felt bound to support the resolution of Mr. Osborne on the ground that until these recommendations had been carried out, the Government could hardly be expected to undertake any large scheme of reform.

MAJOR BROWN also notified his intention of supporting the motion, observing that though he did not consider it the duty of the Board to make a condition with the Government, still when the Board did work they liked to feel there was some return for it.

Mr. OSBOERNE said Mr. May had charged him with dealing with generalities, but he thought that charge had been fully met by Dr. Clark. He had contended that one of the first things the Government should tackle was the terrible question of overcrowding. It must be common knowledge to every member of the Board the appalling condition of rents in this Colony, the way that the poorer classes were being literally robbed and squeezed out of their food and clothing in order to pay excessive rents. Floors, which a year ago were rented at \$6 now paid \$19, which meant that the poorer classes had to herd and crowd together much more closely than before. It was not in their power to obey the law, because they did not earn sufficient to do so, and they had to starve their stomachs and backs to pay these excessive rents. The Government could do one thing with the Taipingshan area—they could do what any private individual would do if he had the ground. They could build on it. They could have done so two years ago. The Board recommended them to do so, and it would have been so much relief to that part of the town had the recommendation been carried out. Mr. May had stated that the Government had done a great deal to meet the wishes of the Board, and it was only fair to say that in one sense he was right. His Excellency the Governor had taken a personal interest in these matters, much more so than any of his predecessors that he knew of. He had put forth the schemes and the proposals which the Sanitary Board had made and they were now assuming a tangible form. He was sure the colony was grateful to His Excellency for what he had done. But they wanted more; when their recommendations were rejected, they wanted to know why they were rejected, and not a mere "Yes" or "No." They wanted the public of the colony to know the reason. If it was a question of funds that was a sufficient reason. No one would cavil at that. But when the Board asked for things and they got the answer "No," that was not satisfactory.

THE PRESIDENT said he could not support the motion because it seemed to imply a want of confidence in the Governor, who took an extreme interest in sanitary work. Ordinance 34 of 1899 was effecting a vast improvement in the colony, in the concreting, draining, and lighting of back lanes, opening out backyards, and in various other ways. He thought the Government had also gone ahead in building latrines and in providing more water. Perhaps he was optimistic with regard to Hongkong, but it seemed to him that they were living in a city which certainly was not notorious for its death-rate and for the amount of serious disease, with the exception of the plague. With regard to the proposed European reservation at Kowloon, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying it was impracticable. At the time it was first put forward he estimated that the Government would have to pay \$500,000 to compensate the land-owners in order to carry it out, and he thought the sum had been more than doubled since on account of the increased value of the land. It was absurd to think that

the Government could expend a million dollars in reserving an area for Europeans. Another area which was suggested the Government had been prevented acquiring by the military going there.

Dr. HARTIGAN—Shall I be in order—

The Hon. F. H. MAY—No, you are not in order.

Dr. HARTIGAN was proceeding when

The Hon. F. H. MAY again interrupted him, observing—"You shut my mouth before, and I will shut yours now."

On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried.

THE SCAVENGING OF KOWLOON.

Major Brown had given notice of the following motion:—

"That the Board draw the attention of the Government—(1) to the fact that the Kowloon scavenging contractor is unable to carry out condition No. 1 of his contract, namely, the daily sweeping and cleansing of side-walks, owing to the low vegetation, undesirable trees, and refuse heaps which now obstruct them; (2) to the desirability of orders being issued to the Police to prevent the recurrence of any obstruction on the side-walks in the future."

Major BROWN said—If you look at the conditions of the scavenging contract for Kowloon you will see in the 1st paragraph that he shall daily sweep and cleanse the surface of the side walk, in the villages of Kaulung point, Hung-ham, Yaumati, and Taikoktsui. This is very satisfactory, but if you walk round the places named commencing from Elgin Road you will find that the side-walks are used for every other purpose than that for which they were intended. They are made use of as the most convenient place to deposit refuse of all kinds, from old tins to the spare earth left over after a house building or road-repairing contract. Low bushes and high bamboos which make handy latrines to the passing stranger, grow on them. In Yaumati the shopmen encroach on them and use them as their own private and lawful property, and not once but several times. I have seen them obstructed by the tables and chairs of a Chinese eating-house keeper, who used the whole width of the pavement as his public dining room. They are also used as drying grounds for orange peel, for tea leaves, and for clothes. You will also find hand trollies, and building materials, effectually blocking them, and last of all as you return from Yaumati to the Ferry Pier you will find for some distance the side path taken up by Admiralty coal. With this state of things it is impossible for the contractor to sweep and clean these side-walks, and all these obstructions should be removed. The fault originally lies with the Public Works Department for making narrow 3 to 7 feet sideways. Such paths are no use to the 10 to 20,000 foot passengers that pass along these streets in the day. Thus they are not used, and they become rubbish heaps and nuisances. We shall be told that the Chinaman will not use sidewalks, but this is the greatest possible mistake. No one likes a sidewalk where he will not be jostled better than a Chinaman, and where there are proper sidewalks as opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, you will scarcely ever see a Chinaman walking in the road. The road and side walk requirements of Kaulung district have not received proper attention, and show a surprising want of foresight. As an example of this look at sharp turns when crossing Robinson Road from Elgin Road, and yet I suppose every official who passed that scheme is drawing his full pension, and never thinks of the annoyance daily caused by his stupid and irreparable mistake. Schemes for road and sidewalks a bystander would imagine should be based upon the probable future density of the neighbourhood, and the prospective footpassenger and road traffic, but the schemes of the P. W. D. in Kowloon show no foresight. They are a very tight fit for present needs, and in a year or so will be too small, allowing for the growth at the present rate of this new population. For instance take the main road at Yaumati just beyond the waterworks engine house, the 50ft. road with a narrow side walk is already too narrow for the traffic and yet this is the main road into China, to accommodate trams, motor-cars, rickshaws, bicycles, carts and laden coolies. The dimensions are inadequate, a 100-foot road and a 15-foot side walk are the very smallest, compatible with comfort. The P.W.D. have

no more grasped the requirements of the future traffic than they grasped the requirements for Kowloon Water Supply or for storm water outlets on the road beyond Kowloon City. You have heard enough about Kowloon water, and as for the last named, you will find the road a wreck to this day. Errors in road and sidepath making are serious and expensive, and the short sighted policy of narrow roads and sidepaths ought to be stopped. London is widening the Strand and Fleet street at the rates of 6 and 8 millions respectively per mile, and enormous expense will be necessary in Kowloon in the not distant future, if streets are not made wider. Wide streets and wide sidepaths are essential to health. They increase traffic and they save time. Narrow streets have the opposite effect and narrow sidewalks become rubbish heaps. Regarding Police supervision of street obstruction, in England all obstructions on side walks are at once removed by order of the police, but in Kaulung District police supervision is in this matter conspicuous by its absence. Apparently any Chinaman can block any side walk without any fear of the police. The facts mentioned in connection with the first part of my motion prove this, and if anyone doubts it let him walk through Kaulung and Yaumati. I think strict orders should be issued to the police to prevent anyone depositing earth, stones, or any rubbish, on any side walk or obstructing the side walks by any produce or other goods, unless while in the act of carrying them across.

Mr. McKIE in seconding, said he was quite sure that if the matter were brought before the Government it would be attended to.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he proposed to vote against the motion. He said that when Europeans, especially members of the army and navy, stopped from walking in the middle of the road he would clear the side-walks and not till then. He added that at the next meeting of the Board he proposed to move a resolution to the effect that before the open spaces on the proposed reclamation at Praya East be decided upon the matter be referred to the Board for their consideration and advice.

The motion was carried.

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD PIGS FROM THE ANIMAL DEPOTS.

Inspector Watson, who is in charge of the Animal Depots at Kennedytown, reported as follows on the 17th December to Mr. C. V. Ladds (the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon):—

"I beg to report that when the Animal Depots were opened this morning I saw blood in one of the swine pens, and traced it on top of Depot gate, on top of enclosure wall, and on outside of retaining wall. I also found that one pig, the property of Chan Ki, pork butcher, Shek tongtsui Market, was missing from the swine agents, Wing Yu Leung's pen (the one in which I saw the blood). The pig weighed 163 lbs. and was bought for \$18.24. I have informed the police of the theft."

The following letter from Mr. Ladds in reference to the above report was submitted:—

"In order to prevent such thefts in future, and also to put a stop to the removal of dead pigs from these premises during the night, which up to now has been of frequent occurrence, I beg to recommend that the Government be asked to place the Animal Depots at Kennedytown under police supervision from the hours of 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. nightly. The other alternative course is to so fence in these depots as to render impossible the removal therefrom of any sheep or pigs without the knowledge of the Inspector-in-charge. These depots being Government property and under their supervision, I presume the Government will make good to the owner of the stolen pig the loss which he has sustained."

Answering a query by the Hon. R. D. Ormsby as to whether watchmen were employed by the Board,

The Secretary wrote:—"No. Four watchmen (one night and three day watchmen) were formerly employed, but their services were dispensed with in March, 1899."

The following minutes were appended:—

Dr. Hartigan—"The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's suggestion is a good one. Some watch should certainly be kept on the premises."

Dr. Bell—"The place should be properly fenced in. Night watchmen are never any use,

and I am sure the C.S.P. will not give police men for constant duty there."

QUARANTINE AGAINST HONGKONG IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The following letter (dated Dec. 21st) from the Consul-General of Netherlands India was submitted:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Governor-General of Netherlands India has decreed that all ships or vessels arriving from Hongkong, or having called at this port after 22nd November, 1900, are subject in Netherlands India to a quarantine of ten days from this port or since the last case of plague on board. Importation is temporarily prohibited of animal refuse, claws and hoofs, animal or human hair and bristles, hides which are untanned and which are salted or cured with arsenic, raw wool and rags, bags or sacks which have already been used, coming from Hongkong or transhipped at this port. Also it is temporarily prohibited to import from Hongkong into Netherlands India tapestry and used embroideries, unless they are transported as personal baggage, or in consequence of change of residence.

The following minute was appended:—

Dr. Hartigan:—"Very appropriate! the plague being *non est*."

THE RECENT OUTBREAK AT POKFULAM.—MR. LADDS ACCUSED OF FLIPPANCY.

The following reply (dated December 28th) from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon relative to the causes of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease at Pokfulam was submitted:—

"In answer to your letter of December 21st, referring to the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Pokfulam and requesting a further report with special reference to its probable causes, I have the honour to inform you that I regret being unable to add much further information upon the subject to that already contained in my two previous minutes. There are four ways by which infection might have been conveyed, viz., by actual contact with diseased animals in food or fodder, by infected clothing worn by any of the employees at the farm, and by the air at short distances. Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have originated on occasions in such a mysterious way that until comparatively lately professional men felt themselves justified in attributing them to spontaneous generation, which is perhaps what the Acting P.C.M.O. meant by "falling down from heaven"; and although this theory is now universally discredited it is not more than 12 years since it found a public defender in a leading member of the British medical profession. I am no more able to explain the source of such outbreaks than can the Board's Medical Officer account for cases of small-pox which may arise in any of his numerous districts. I quote the two diseases together for the reason that in neither instance has any specific organism been isolated."

The following minutes were appended:—

Major Brown:—"The reply is written in a flippant style not in accordance with official correspondence, specially from a junior officer to a senior authority. I think the Board should insist on a more courteous style in future."

Dr. Bell:—"An officer of the Board should not be allowed to quote members' words in this flippant manner in an official letter."

Dr. BELL and Major BROWN further advertised on Mr. Ladds' reply, and the PRESIDENT proposed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Ladds be informed that when the Board requested him to write a report the Board expected from him a careful report of facts, all other remarks to be avoided.

It was decided, however, that no motion should be put, but that the President should see Mr. Ladds on the matter.

CHOLERA IN SINGAPORE.

A statement was submitted showing the number of cases of cholera in Singapore from the 23rd November to the 4th December inclusive. The cases were 66 in number and the deaths 55.

Dr. Clark minuted:—"Weekly returns were asked for—the last one received is now a month old."

A letter dated December 8th was submitted from the British Consul at Batavia stating that a nominal quarantine only from vessels arriving from Singapore was imposed.

Dr. Hartigan minuted:—"Why is Singapore, where cholera exists, thus favoured, as against Hongkong, where the plague has ceased?"

MILK ANALYSIS.

In submitting an analysis of a sample of milk purchased from Kennedy's Dairy Garden Road, on the 17th December, Mr. T. Wild (Acting Government Analyst) reported that he was of opinion that the sample was one of genuine milk.

THE LIMEWASHING RETURN.

In his limewashing return for the fortnight ended 31st December, Mr. J. H. Dandy (Chief Inspector of Nuisances) reported that since the previous report 685 houses in the Western District had been limewashed.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death-rate for the colony for the week ended 15th December was 23.2, against 18.4 for the previous week and 22.8 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the following week was 24.2, against 20.1 for the corresponding week last year.

DEATHS IN MACAO.

A return from Macao showed that 59 deaths occurred there during the week ended 16th December.

PREPARING FOR THE PLAGUE.

Mr. OSBORNE suggested that as this was the time of the year when plague generally made its appearance the Medical Officer of Health should give special instructions as to the limewashing and cleansing of the different districts.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said it would not be out of place to ask the Government to take the same steps that they took last year with the view to reducing the attendance of Chinese from the mainland at the Races—that was to restrict gambling.

It was agreed to adopt these suggestions. The Board then held a confidential meeting.

THE TROUBLE ON BOARD H.M.S. "BARFLEUR."

THE GUN-SIGHTS THROWN OVERBOARD.—COURT OF INQUIRY HELD.

On Thursday morning we received by post an unsigned message, of which the following is a copy:—

"H.M.S. 'BARFLEUR'"

"Mutiny on board, that is we have thrown our gun-sights overboard. Not without cause, you may imagine. Also ask why the Admiral is endeavouring to have the seamen and marines turned out of the Hongkong Hotel."

Rumours of discontent existing on board the *Barfleur* have been going about the city for some days past, but it was news to many that things had reached such a serious pitch that the men had thrown overboard their gun-sights. We accordingly set about making enquiries. Many stories, more or less improbable, were poured into the ears of the representative of the *Daily Press*, but the story of the throwing overboard of the gun-sights was confirmed. We learned, however, that they had since been recovered by divers. It is also stated that a bell brought down from the north by an officer was also picked up by the divers, and on the bell were painted the words "Tit for tat," and thereby hangs a tale.

The story goes that a dinner was being given at the Hongkong Hotel by one of the men who had been at the front, and who had apparently had considerable success as a loot-collector. One of the guests, "overcome by the heat," passed the Admiral as he was being taken out of the hotel. When the host was interrogated as to who the afflicted man was the host's memory suddenly failed him. An examination was subsequently held on board ship, but still the information sought for was not forthcoming. Accordingly, instead of the *Barfleur* men being allowed general leave on Christmas day, this privilege was curtailed. Naturally this caused much dissatisfaction among the men, who refused to dress ship until peremptorily ordered to do so, when they ran up an apology for a decoration in the shape of a few evergreens. Black looks appear to have been the order of the day, and it is alleged that as a punishment for their growlings the men's Christmas delicacies were thrown overboard. This is not officially confirmed, but it is said to be the explanation

of the words "Tit for tat," painted on the bell thrown overboard with the gun-sights.

A court of inquiry was held on board the *Barfleur* on Thursday. The court was composed of Captain G. A. Callaghan, of H.M.S. *Endymion*; Commander F. C. A. Ogilvy, of H.M.S. *Terrible*; and Commander Cresswell J. Eyres, of H.M.S. *Undaunted*. Everything has been satisfactorily settled. The men, who had been denied leave for a week, have been granted their usual privileges, and it is to be hoped that harmony will take the place of discord on board the *Barfleur*.

THE THIRD SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

Messrs. Marsh and Ward's third subscription concert, which was given on Thursday evening, 27th ult., at the St. George's Hall, was a brilliant success. The concert-givers for the third time within a comparatively short period have been proved equal to the task of avoiding the commonplace, and providing the public with a vocal and instrumental bill-of-fare to suit the tastes of even the most exacting. Of the expectant audience who filled the hall on Thursday evening none can have departed unsatisfied, or failed to recognise that every item on the well-selected programme was as good as any of its predecessors, and quite up to the standard of the concert-givers' previous successes. Indeed, the musicianship and vigour of many of the pieces gave them a value of a higher kind than generally arises from mere effectiveness in the ordinary concert-room, and the programme was sufficiently varied and difficult to test the musical instinct and intelligence of each individual performer. Distinguished as each effort was by genuine feeling, musical charm, and originality of expression, the audience could not help extending to the performer their hearty demonstrations of approval; and it must have been a pleasant reminder to Messrs. Marsh and Ward themselves that the Hongkong people were fully conscious of, and could unmistakably recognize and appreciate, solid natural talent when it was placed before them. Mrs. Mudie was down for two items in the second part of the programme, but it was announced that through a temporary indisposition she had been prevented from attending. The programme opened with a pianoforte duet of two very effective Spanish dances by Messrs. Lammert and Ward. Both instrumentalists played with great brilliance and precision, Mr. Ward's manipulation of the instrument showing to a degree how complete a mastery he possesses over the key-board. He displays a repose and dignity peculiarly his own, and without exhibiting the least tremor, carries out his part with an execution faultless in style and finish. Mr. Marsh in Schubert's "Wanderer" gave the most masterly exhibition of vocalization he has ever rendered in this Colony, notwithstanding that the song was a particularly difficult one to give vocal effect to. Mrs. Lowson's beautiful rendering of "There is a Green Hill" brought out to perfection the pathetic words of this popular production of Gounod, of which deep familiarity has not diminished its charm. She sang with appropriate vigour, and with an intonation that was almost blameless, any noticeable defect being no doubt due to a minute degree of nervousness. Her efforts received, as indeed they merited, the appreciative and repeated plaudits of the audience. Mr. C. H. Grace followed with Leo Stern's "Oh! for a Day of Spring," which excellent composition was given by that deservedly popular baritone with an almost complete artistic finish. Mr. Grace's highly commendable efforts won for him a complete outburst of approval. Mr. L. A. de Graça took up the next item with a beautiful serenade by Dancla. As a violin soloist he eclipsed any of his previous public performances by his artistic manipulation of his instrument, and the audience were not slow to appreciate and admire his rendering, for he received the enthusiastic applause he had so richly earned. Mr. G. P. Lammert sang "My Hope is in the Everlasting," from Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus," and we must admit that he rendered this song with a deep and appropriate fervour. By his excellent intonation he brought out with genuine feeling

the beautiful words of the composition, and his audience at once felt the response, judging from the many manifestations of approval which greeted each stanza. Mrs. Bideley sang two charming songs, "Snowflakes" and "Who'll buy my Lavender." In these she showed to advantage her pleasing voice and excellent training. The songs were well chosen, and in the second part she received an enthusiastic encore for "A Life's Lesson." Mrs. Lowson and Mr. Marsh repeated by special request that very excellent rendering of Gounod's "Barcarole." The latter opened the second part with Tosti's "Beauty's Eyes." We believe this song was written for Mr. Marsh by Signor Tosti himself. It is a beautiful composition, and last night was excellently produced, showing the versatility of the artist in dealing with sentimental or classical music. We regret to say the effect of the rendering was, however, somewhat marred by many of the audience taking their seats during the first verse, and, we think, that out of consideration for others in the hall, those gentlemen who wish a cigarette in the interval should either get back in time for the opening, or remain outside till the initial piece is finished. Mr. E. E. Hill sang Abt's "Ever Thine." He has a really beautiful voice, and if he could get on more familiar terms with his audience, the effect of his singing would be far more pleasant. On Thursday evening he showed off to great effect the ample range and extent of his vocal power. He was associated later on with Mr. Marsh in the duet "Excelsior," which was well given and received considerable applause. Mr. de Graça evoked an enthusiastic encore for Langey's "Bravura," and in response gave the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mrs. Lowson sang Tosti's "Good-bye" with intense feeling and power. Her voice possessed considerable charm, and in response to her well-directed efforts received a rapturous encore. On her welcome reappearance she gave another exhibition of her rare talent, for which she received hearty plaudits. The programme concluded with Gounod's "Nazareth," given by Mr. Marsh and a chorus of eight or ten male voices, which was very effective. The vocal power of Mr. Marsh was again heard to advantage in singing the refrain in the first two verses, and then in the deep volume of tone the chorus gave in the final verse.

THE TAIKOO SPORTS.

The tenth annual athletic meeting promoted by the employees of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery took place at Quarry Bay on New Year's Day, and was well patronised by visitors both from Hongkong and Kowloon, the day being particularly favourable for the occasion. The programme differed somewhat from that of last year. Throwing the hammer, the high jump, and the six-a-side football match were omitted and a wheelbarrow race and potato race substituted. The Champion's Cup (decided on points), presented by Mr. J. A. Scott, was easily won by J. Hance, who carried off three first prizes, two seconds, and one third. The time in the four mile bicycle race was 11m. 11sec. against 10m. 24sec. last year. The winner (A. E. Alves) had 250 yards' start, the winner last year (T. Shand) having a start of 550 yards. Shand had 200 yards' start on Tuesday and came in second. He was third in the mile bicycle race. By kind permission of Colonel Feversham, D.S.C., the band of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry played during the afternoon. The following is a list of the officials, etc.:-

President:—Mr. Walter Poate.
Vice President:—Mr. A. R. Grieve.
Committee:—Messrs. J. Blake, G. A. Backland, E. G. Burke, C. A. Bowley, R. Borwick, Jr., J. Dickie, R. Dickson, J. Harvie, W. Hardwick, T. McKay and F. W. White.
Judges:—Messrs. J. Rodger and H. Summers.
Timekeepers:—Messrs. C. Lesberiel and H. Mackenzie.
Clerks of the Course:—Messrs. W. Armstrong, R. Dickie, Geo. A. Caldwell, R. Dickson, and T. Yule.
Stewards:—Messrs. J. Lochael, R. Ferguson, and F. W. White.
Lap Scorer:—Mr. W. Farmer.
Starter:—Mr. E. Berwick, Jr.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. E. G. Burke.
Mrs Poate presented the prizes.
100 YARDS' FLAT RACE, HANDICAP (confined).—First prize presented by Mr. A. R. Grieve.

Heat 1.
D. Currie, 10 yards start ... 1
H. M. Bain, 10 yards ... 2
Time, 11 1/5 sec.

Heat 2.
J. H. Hance, 2 yards start ... 1
C. A. Bowley, 10 yards ... 2
Times, 11 sec.

Final Heat.
Hance ... 1
Currie ... 2
Bain ... 3
Time, 10 1/2 sec.

TWO-MILE BICYCLE RACE (open to non-first-prize winners).—First prize presented by McKirdy and Co.

T. Grimshaw, 400 yards start ... 1
J. M. R. Pereira, 25 yards ... 2
W. Hardwick, 300 yards ... 0
F. G. Price, scratch ... 0
Time, 6 min. 3 1/2 sec.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE, HANDICAP. (Open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks, and V.R.C.).—First prize presented by Tai Woo Loong and Co.; second by Mr. J. Blake.

H. W. Sayer, 40 yards start ... 1
C. M. S. Alves, 40 yards ... 2
F. D. Bain, 30 yards ... 3
F. W. White, 35 yards ... 0
W. S. Macpherson 35 yards ... 0
D. Currie, 30 yards ... 0
C. A. Bowley, 30 yards ... 0
A. McKirdy, 25 yards ... 0
J. Miller, 25 yards ... 0
C. A. Hance, 20 yards ... 0
N. H. Alves, 20 yards ... 0
R. Tapsley, 10 yards ... 0
J. Hance, 10 yards ... 0
A. Humphreys, scratch ... 0
W. Armstrong, scratch ... 0
Time, 56 sec.

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE. (Open).—First prize presented by the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation; second by Ah Kam.

R. A. Ferguson, 400 yards start ... 1
A. E. Alves, 125 yards ... 2
A. A. Alves, 90 yards ... 3
J. M. R. Pereira, 400 yards ... 0
F. M. R. Pereira, 300 yards ... 0
F. G. Price, 300 yards ... 0
R. Henderson, 125 yards ... 0
T. Shand, 100 yards ... 0
A. McKirdy, scratch ... 0
Time, 5 min. 16 sec.

220 YARDS' FLAT RACE HANDICAP (confined).—First prize presented by the Cosmopolitan Dock Staff; second by Yuen Hop & Co.

H. M. Bain, 25 yards start ... 1
J. Hance, 4 yards ... 2
D. Currie, 20 yards ... 3
T. Grimshaw, 30 yards ... 0
G. Grimble, 25 yards ... 0
F. W. White, 25 yards ... 0
W. C. Macpherson, 25 yards ... 0
J. W. Crouch, 20 yards ... 0
C. A. Bowley, 20 yards ... 0
A. McKirdy, 20 yards ... 0
J. Dickie, 20 yards ... 0
F. E. Shuster, 18 yards ... 0
W. Armstrong, scratch ... 0
Time, 24 sec.

WHEELBARROW RACE (confined).—First prize presented by Mrs. W. Poate.

J. Hance ... 1
D. Currie ... 2
H. M. Bain ... 3
Time, 13 sec.

C. A. Bowley, W. C. Macpherson, F. E. Shuster, F. W. White, J. Dickie, J. McLaughlin, T. Shand, R. A. Ferguson, W. Armstrong, G. Grimble, and J. W. Crouch had also entered.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP (confined).—First prize presented by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

T. Grimshaw, 400 yards start ... 1
R. A. Ferguson, 225 yards ... 2
T. Shand 50 yards ... 3
A. McKirdy, scratch ... 0
F. E. Shuster, 225 yards ... 0
J. Dickie, 250 yards ... 0
J. Blake, 300 yards ... 0
W. Hardwick, 350 yards ... 0
W. Ireland, 400 yards ... 0
Time, 2 min. 32 sec.

HURDLE RACE, HANDICAP. (Open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks, and Victoria Recreation Club).—First prize presented by Victoria Recreation Club.

H. W. Sayer, 15 yards start ... 1
J. Hance, 6 yards ... 2
J. McLaughlin, 16 yards ... 3
W. Armstrong, scratch ... 0
R. Lapsley, 5 yards ... 0
F. K. Tata, 8 yards ... 0
W. J. Andrews, 8 yards ... 0
A. McKirdy, 10 yards ... 0
J. W. Crouch, 12 yards ... 0
C. A. Bowley, 15 yards ... 0
F. W. White, 15 yards ... 0
G. Grimble, 16 yards ... 0
J. Dickie, 16 yards ... 0
Time, 14 1/2 sec.

FOUR MILE BICYCLE RACE. (Open to all comers).—First prize presented by Kowloon Dock Staff; second and third by Tsuen Keng.

A. E. Alves, 250 yards start ... 1
T. Shand, 200 yards ... 2
A. McKirdy, scratch ... 3
A. A. Alves, 200 yards ... 0
B. Henderson, 300 yards ... 0
J. Price, 550 yards ... 0
Time, 11 min. 11 sec.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE (HANDICAP). (Open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks and Victoria Recreation Club).—First prize presented by China Sugar Refinery staff; second by Yuen Hop & Co.

H. W. Sayer, 60 yards start ... 1
J. Miller, 35 yards ... 2
W. Armstrong ... 3
A. J. La ... 0
J. Hance, 1 ... 0
F. K. Tata, ... 0
C. A. Hance, 30 yards ... 0
N. H. Alves, 30 yards ... 0
A. McKirdy, 40 yards ... 0
D. Currie, 45 yards ... 0
F. D. Bain, 45 yards ... 0
C. A. Bowley, 50 yards ... 0
C. M. Alves, 50 yards ... 0
W. C. Macpherson, 60 yards ... 0
F. W. White, 60 yards ... 0
Time, 2 min. 14 sec.

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE, HANDICAP (Open to men from 30 to 40 years of age). First prize presented by Messrs. Ah Tai & Co.

R. A. Ferguson, 300 yards start ... 1
F. Grimshaw, 600 yards ... 2
T. Shand, scratch ... 0
F. J. Price, 200 yards ... 0
H. Summers, 400 yards ... 0
W. Ireland, 600 yards ... 0
Time, 5 min. 45 1/2 sec.

POTATO RACE. (Open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks and Victoria Recreation Club).—First prize presented by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; second by Ah Poi.

C. A. Bowley ... 1
J. W. Crouch ... 2

The following also entered:—A. McKirdy, W. C. Macpherson, F. W. White, D. Currie, F. E. Shuster, W. Armstrong, G. Grimble, J. Hance, and R. Lapsley.

SACK RACE (confined).—First prize presented by Mr. W. Ramsay.

F. W. White ... 1
D. Currie ... 2
J. Hance ... 3

The following also entered:—A. McKirdy, C. A. Bowley, W. C. Macpherson, F. E. Shuster, J. Dickie, J. McLaughlin, W. Armstrong, G. Grimble, H. M. Bain, and J. W. Crouch.

VETERANS' RACE—ONE-MILE BICYCLE RACE (open to all-comers over 40; ten yards start for every year over 40).—First prize presented by the Lancashire and Cheshire Fire Insurance.

A. McBain ... 1
R. Aitken ... 2
J. Dickie ... 3

Time, 3 min. J. Blake, A. N. R. Pereria, T. McKay, G. A. Backland, F. Eckhoff, and F. Foyan also entered.

OBSTACLE RACE (confined).—First prize presented by United Club.

J. Hance ... 1
C. A. Bowley ... 2

A. McKirdy, W. C. Macpherson, D. Currie, F. E. Shuster, J. McLaughlin, and H. M. Bain also entered.

VISITORS' RACE (once round the track).—
Prize presented by Tai-Koo Club.

A. A. Alves ... 1
CONSOLATION RACE (confined).—First prize
presented by Ah Wing.
W. C. Macpherson ... 1

KOWLOON DOCK DANCE.

The annual supper and ball of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's staff was given at the Kowloon Dock on Monday evening last (New Year's Eve). The carpenter's shop, where the dancing took place, had been lavishly and beautifully decorated for the occasion. From the roof were suspended festoons of greenery, to which were attached many-coloured electric lamps, the bright rays from these contrasting prettily with the verdant hue of the hangings. Flags and bunting draped the walls, and at the upper end was a raised platform for the band—that of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. In the supper room, immediately adjoining, even greater care had been expended in transforming the room from an every-day workshop into a place charming to look upon. At the upper end of the room, in a bright array of lights, were seen the figures 1900, so arranged that on the stroke of twelve—the mechanical intimation that another year had flown, and that not only a new year but also a new century had dawned—the last figure disappeared and a new figure, the figure 1, took its place. On the left there was an illuminated representation of the Dock Company's flag, the beautiful harmony and blending of the different coloured lights showing no small artistic taste and skill on the part of those responsible for its creation. As in the dance room, flags and bunting, with greenery and suspended illuminating lamps, bedecked the walls and ceiling. The effect throughout was a splendid combination of light and colour that pleased the eye and satisfied the taste of even the most hypercritical. The company present numbered between three and four hundred. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock. The programme consisted of twenty-two items, and included, besides the usual dances, a number of Scotch reels and schottisches and an unique creation called the "New Century Polka."

Just before twelve o'clock this ever-popular form of amusement and relaxation was suspended, and the company, in couples and headed by Piper Adam Hogg, dressed in Stuart tartan, filed into the supper room, where three long tables, prettily arranged with flowers and—what was more to the taste of those whose appetites had been whetted by the exercise in the ball-room—establishes, met the view. Strange to say, the new year stole in almost, if not entirely, unnoticed, the changing of the figure 0 to 1 having been unperceived. When at last the company became aware of the fact that 1900, with its memories, bitter and sweet, had flown, and that 1901, the dawn of a new century and the heraldic agent of a future bright with glorious possibilities, had come, what handshaking there was, and what hearty wishes for each other's happiness and prosperity! Rising *en masse*, the company sang "He's a jolly good fellow" and gave three rousing cheers for Mr. D. Gillies, the head manager for the company, who, accompanied by the heads of departments, presided at the centre table.

Supper over, Mr. GILLIES addressed the company. He said the occasion which had brought them together that evening was an auspicious one, and he was sure they would all admit that never before had the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company provided so sumptuous an entertainment for their friends in passing the old year away and bringing in the new. The different committees had taken a great deal of pains to make the entertainment as perfect as possible, and he thought all would admit that their efforts were a great success. (Hear, hear). Not only were the dance and supper excellent, but they had been favoured with such a galaxy of youth and beauty as would be difficult to meet with elsewhere. (Laughter.) The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was famous for its dock and for the excellence of the work it turned out. In the old days of the company, when they started at Whampoa, they were able to carry through all the work with a staff of from 50 to

60 men, and a monthly wages bill of from \$7,000 to \$8,000. At the present time there were employed, at the various establishments of the company, very little short of 4,000 men daily, and the bill for wages now came to the large figure of \$120,000 a month. This was within a period of 34 to 35 years. They had striven to make the establishment one of the largest out of England. In a short time they would have, in all their workshops, the most modern tools and the best appliances that could be found in any place out of the home-land. (Applause.) This success and this prosperity were attained by the hard work and at the expense of the valuable services of the very excellent staff. The company could never get its work carried through, it could never supply the wants of its constituents, it could never dock the number of vessels it did in the course of a year, were it not for the intelligence, zeal, and energy of its worthy staff, and he did not think any company had more reason to be proud of its staff than the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. (Applause.) Amongst the people residing at the dock they had less sickness during the last year than in any previous year. There had been no deaths, and the only time the doctor was required, apparently, was when there was an addition to the population. (Laughter). On behalf of the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, he had much pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the visitors, and to them and to the staff and their good wives he wished every good wish it was possible for man to wish them. He hoped the coming year would bring many blessings to them, and that they would find it even a more happy and prosperous year than the one which had just passed away. (Great applause.)

A very pleasing ceremony was then gone through—the presentation by the dock staff to Mr. Gillies of a large portrait of himself. Mr. W. C. JACK made the presentation, and said:—Ladies and gentlemen, the toast which I have the honour to propose is sure to be highly honoured. It is that of our respected chief manager, Mr. Gillies (Cheers). The interest Mr. Gillies takes in the Reading and Recreation Club is very highly appreciated by the staff, and I trust that, large though this assembly is in comparison with those of past years, the next New Year's reunion in our new reading room will be larger and more brilliant still. Thanks to his generosity, we have been able to commence a library with Sir John Lubbock's "100 Best Books," and this will soon be added to by the committee, who are doing their best to make the reading-room worthy of the works outside. I will not detain you longer, but ask you to drink Mr. Gillies' health, and, in the name of the Kowloon Dock staff, I offer him this life-like portrait as a New Year's card, wishing him a hearty, happy good New Year. (Applause.)

Mr. Jack then unveiled the portrait, which was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. GILLIES, in returning thanks, said he was deeply grateful for the hearty way in which the toast of his health had been received. Mr. Jack had referred to the new reading-room to be presented to the staff at Hunghom. He (the speaker) could assure them one and all that it would be his aim to have that reading-room provided with everything possible in the way of literature—not only with light reading, but with such works as would go towards making every man on the staff of the Dock Company proficient in his profession. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Gillies said he was proud of his association with that staff, upon whom he placed every reliance, and who, moreover, had never yet failed him when he called for their services. (Applause.) They had made innumerable sacrifices in the interests of the company when those interests called for it—sacrifices of time, of leisure, and of enjoyment, and the company, he could assure them, was deeply appreciative of this great single-heartedness. In Mr. Cooke and Mr. Wilson they had two men whose equal it would be hard to find in the east, and he hoped the company would long remain in enjoyment of their services. (Applause.) Mr. Gillies concluded by again thanking Mr. Jack and the company for their expressions of good-will.

A general adjournment was then made to the dance-room, where, in the maze of the dreamy

waltz or the whirl of the reel, the hours speedily and very pleasantly slipped away. The programme ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. J. Wilkie discharged the onerous duties of hon. secretary, and was untiring in his efforts to ensure the enjoyment of everyone. The decoration committee—whose work in itself was a reward—consisted of Messrs. R. Ewing, W. Stewart, G. Paton, and W. C. Jack, while the excellent ball-room arrangements were looked after by Messrs. R. V. Rutter, J. W. Graham, and W. C. Jack. The cuisine was attended to by Messrs. J. Kyles and J. D. Logan; how well, those who sat down at table can testify.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Taylor-Carrington Company on the 28th ult. submitted Boucicault's well-known Irish drama, *The Shaughraun*. The piece, considering the smallness of the company, was carried through very well. Mr. Charlie Taylor as Conn, the happy-go-lucky Shaughraun, and Corry Kinchelea, the scheming rent-grabber, gave another proof of his adaptability as an actor. Miss Ella Carrington (Moy a Dolan) and Miss Laura Roberts (Claire Folliott) cleverly sustained their parts. Other characters were—Captain Molyneux (Mr. P. Carlton), Robert Folliott (Mr. C. Inglis), Father Dolan (Mr. C. W. Taylor), Harvey Duff (Mr. F. Barrymore), Reilly (Mr. I. Willetts), Fagan (Mr. W. Smith), Arte O'Neal (Miss Delia Lee), Mr. O'Kelly (Miss M. McBain).

Our visitors gave their last performance of the season on New Year's Night, when *Frolicsome Faust* was presented to an audience of good proportions. Each individual performer seemed to have made up his and her mind that the last night of the season should be one to be remembered, and the result was that the comedy—from its nature, peculiarly adopted to the possibilities of the company—went off with the smoothness and *clat* that characterised *Barnes of New York*. The singing was good, especially that of Miss Laura Roberts, who was presented with two handsome bouquets. The event of the evening was the draw for the piano generously offered to the audience in competition by the company. A bluejacket was selected to choose a ticket from the bag containing the coupons, and the name on the ticket withdrawn was that of "Jumbo," a six-foot "handy man" on the *Dido*. His success was greeted with deafening applause, to which he replied by bowing and saluting.

ZETLAND LODGE INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult., the installation of Brother W. J. Tatcher as Worshipful Master of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, and the appointment and investiture of officers for the ensuing year took place, the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., performing the ceremony.

The following are the other officers for the year:—Immediate Past Master, Wor. Bro. G. Piercy, Jr.; Senior Warden, Bro. J. J. Bryan; Junior Warden, Bro. B. B. Barker; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. G. J. B. Sayer; Secretary, Bro. E. Ralph; Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. T. Wright; Organist, Bro. R. Flint; Senior Deacon, Bro. J. W. Graham; Junior Deacon, Bro. H. Sykes; Inner Guard, Bro. W. H. Purcell; Dir. of Ceremonies, Bro. C. Nieriker; Steward, Bro. G. A. Dias; Tyler, Bro. J. Maxwell.

A banquet was subsequently held in the large hall, which had been suitably decorated for the occasion. After this a toast list, interspersed with songs, etc., was gone through. Brother E. Mirow gave "The Wanderer's song" and "Devotion"; Brother W. J. Terrill "Brave, Brave Boys, well done"; Brother J. J. O. Neill "You can't 'elp likin' 'im," and Wor. Bro. H. B. Bridger "The Jovial Monk." Wor. Bro. J. Mossop gave a recitation. His efforts and those of the vocalists were much appreciated. There were several encores. The usual masonic and patriotic toasts were given. Wor. Bro. G. L. Tomlin responded to the toast, "The District Grand Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China." Wor. Bro. D. Gillies proposed "Sister Lodges and Visitors" and Wor. Bro. H. B. Bridges

and Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough responded. Wor. Bro. Anderson responded to "The Hongkong and South China Benevolence Fund Corporation." Wor. Bro. G. J. B. Sayer proposed "The Worshipful Master" and subsequently responded for "The Immediate Past Master," Bro. J. J. Bryan proposed "Wives, Sisters, Daughters, and Sweethearts of Masons," Bro. B. B. Harker responding to the toast. "All Poor and distressed Masons" was also duly honoured.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH AND MISSION.

The annual meeting in connection with the work carried on by the Missions to Seamen in this port, was held on New Year's Eve in the Sailor's Institute, Kowloon. There was a crowded attendance, which included many clerical and lay friends of the society, as well as a goodly number of the men of the merchant service and Royal Navy. After the company had done full justice to a substantial tea, an adjournment was made to the supper room, the capacity of which was taxed to the utmost. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria occupied the chair. A suitable selection of carols, &c. was tastefully rendered by the church choir assisted by some friends, under the able direction of Mr. H. Sykes (hon. organist of St. Peter's) and Mr. Sheffield. Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Stringer contributed solos which were very much appreciated. The report for the past year was read by the senior chaplain (Rev. J. H. France, M. A.), from which it appeared that there had been advance all along the line during 1900. The arrival of a junior chaplain from home (Rev. T. Wright, B.A.) had placed the work on a more satisfactory footing, the results of which were consolidation and expansion. The Bishop, having congratulated the Mission on its successful operations expressed the hope that it would receive the support, financial and otherwise, which it merited. A feature of the proceedings was the address of Dr. Korfe, Bishop of Corea, formerly a chaplain in the Royal Navy for 22 years, of which four had been spent in Hongkong. His remarks were listened to with much interest, as was also the address given by Rev. W. J. Southam on true moral and spiritual courage. The Rev. T. Wright proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding and for the interest he has always manifested in the affairs of the Mission to Seamen. Thanks were also enthusiastically given to all those who had assisted so materially to maintain the work, and who had helped to brighten and benefit the lives of seamen by the various kindly offices they had performed at concerts, teas, meetings, &c. The Bishop having expressed his good wishes for the New Year, an interesting meeting terminated with the blessing pronounced by the Bishop of Corea.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUPPRESSING THE KWANGTUNG REVOLT—THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

It is said that the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow has sent despatches to the Consuls saying that so far he has succeeded in suppressing the rebellion in Kwangtung, that he has sent emissaries to find out and arrest any person or persons suspected of having had anything to do with the outbreak, and that in case any native Christians be arrested under suspicion or otherwise of having anything to do with the rebels, and brought to trial, as they are equally with non-Christians amenable to the laws of China, the missionaries must not interfere; otherwise, he says, it would be impossible for the Chinese officials to do their duty in effectually stamping out the rebellion.

A collision, fortunately slight, occurred in the river on Christmas Eve, the *Mercury* records, between two of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers. It appears that the *Kansu* and *Taiwan* were both going out, and while the *Kansu* was getting away from the wharf she bumped into the *Taiwan*, with the result that the latter remains for repairs. It was expected, however, that she would get out in a few days.

HOIHOW ATHLETIC SPORTS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Christmas Day, 1900.

With a view to despoiling the monotony of this almost ignored corner of the world a few of the most energetic and popular members of our community exerted themselves and got up some sports, which came off with great success on Christmas Day—a day generally dull every year for absolute want of distractions. The last sports were held in the eighties, since when no sufficient force of will was brought forward to repeat them until now. It is mainly due to Dr. J. H. Lowry that this manly pastime was renewed. The day was glorious, but a little too hot for the time of the year, the sun shining bright from early dawn. The events were held on a plot of ground the property of the Imperial Maritime Customs, known as Coconut Island, which, by the courtesy of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. Mc. C. Osborne, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee. A match was erected at one end of the ground to serve as a stand for ladies and children, who enlivened the meeting with their presence. With the exception of three male members, the whole foreign community was present, and over two thousand Chinese witnessed the several contests. The first event was fixed for twelve o'clock sharp; from eleven o'clock small punts were seen to glide on the foot-and-a-half deep river carrying passengers to the scene of the sports, and by twelve o'clock the ground was full of spectators.

The following composed the Committee:—Judges, Messrs. Hubert L. Higgs and W. Mc. C. Osborne; Starter, Dr. H. M. McCandless; Executive Committee, Dr. S. L. Lasell, Dr. J. H. Lowry, and Mr. T. Shirdan; Clerk of the Course, Mr. B. Ryan.

The following were the events:—

1.—MENAGERIES RACE (100 YARDS)—2 Prizes.

Entries:—Dr. J. H. Lowry's William the Third (Goat), Mr. B. Ryan's N. S. (Goose), Mr. T. Shirdan's Wang (Duck), Mr. W. Pruchtnow's Don Juan (Cock), Mr. W. Murray's Flare-up (Goat), Mr. H. A. Atkinson's Jerry (Goose), Mr. K. Mackenzie's Denis Murphy the First (Sucking Pig), Mr. E. P. Sequeira's Doctor Quack (Duck), Mr. W. Frederick's Fritz (Cock), Dr. S. L. Lasell's Thanksgiving (Turkey), Mr. A. Otto's Sanerkrank (Sucking Pig), Mr. L. Theveneau's Vol au Vent (Turkey).

Theveneau's Vol au Vent (Turkey) ... 1

Sequeira's Doctor Quack (Duck) ... 2

This was the most amusing event of the day. Shortly before the start the two pigs managed to get loose; one after the other, and it was decidedly fun to see their owners chasing them all over the ground to re-capture them. At the start the majority of the animals refused to go forward, others took directions which did not lead to the tape. Theveneau's Vol au Vent and Sequeira's Doctor Quack started fairly and went straight to the tape.

Time, 27 secs.

2.—LONG JUMP, RUNNING (3 tries)—2 prizes.

Entries:—Messrs. B. Ryan, W. Pruchtnow, J. Mottram, W. Frederick, (Dr.) S. L. Lasell, A. Otto.

Lasell, 11ft. 5in. ... 1

Ryan ... 2

3.—100 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap)—3 prizes. 1st prize, "The Farewell Cup," presented by Messrs. Hubert Higgs and J. Neumann.

Entries:—Messrs. B. Ryan, T. Shirdan, W. Pruchtnow, J. Mottram, W. Murray, H. A. Atkinson, K. Mackenzie, W. Frederick, (Dr.) S. L. Lasell, A. Otto.

Mottram ... 1

Otto ... 2

Lasell ... 3

Time, 12 secs.

4.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 16 LBS.—2 prizes.

Entries:—Messrs. J. Mottram, W. Murray, K. Mackenzie, W. Frederick, A. Otto.

Mackenzie (owes 2 ft.) 28ft. 4in. ... 1

Mottram ... 2

5.—THREE-LEGGED RACE (100 YARDS)—1 Prize.

Entries:—Messrs. J. Mottram and T. Shirdan, W. Murray and H. A. Atkinson, B. Ryan

and K. Mackenzie, A. Otto and (Dr.) S. L. Lasell.

Otto and Lasell ... 1
Time, 17 secs.

6.—EGG AND SPOON RACE (50 YARDS)—2 prizes 1st prize presented by "Mrs. Pills."

Entries:—Messrs. B. Ryan, T. Shirdan, W. Pruchtnow, J. Mottram, W. Murray, H. A. Atkinson, K. Mackenzie, W. Frederick, (Dr.) S. L. Lasell, A. Otto.

This race was twice run; in the first contest all the competitors dropped their eggs. At the second trial some of them desisted, and the prizes were eventually won by

Atkinson ... 1

Mottram ... 2

Time, 12½ secs.

7.—STONE AND BUCKET RACE—2 Prizes. 1st Prize presented by Mr. W. Mc. C. Osborne.

Entries:—Messrs. B. Ryan, T. Shirdan, J. Mottram, W. Murray, K. Mackenzie, W. Frederick, (Dr.) S. L. Lasell, A. Otto.

Lasell ... 1

Mottram ... 2

Time, 36½ secs.

8.—VETERAN RACE (100 YARDS)—1 Prize. Ten years and over resident in China.

Entries:—Dr. J. H. Lowry, Messrs. W. Murray, H. A. Atkinson, E. P. Sequeira.

Murray ... 1

Atkinson ... 2

Time, 14½ secs.

9.—CONSOLATION RACE (50 YARDS). Prize presented by Members of Kiungchow Customs Outdoor Staff.

Entries:—Messrs. Sequeira, Lowry, Frederick, Shirdan.

Winners of the Menagerie Race not being debarred from entering in this race, Sequeira joined. Won by Frederick.

Time, 7½ secs.

10.—TUG OF WAR.

Mackenzie	Ryan
Mottram	Atkinson
Murray	Pruchtnow
Theveneau	Frederick
	Shirdan

Won by Mackenzie's team in one pull.

11.—RACE FOR CHINESE IN FOREIGN EMPLOY.—2 Prizes.

Boatman No. 7, I. M. Customs ... 1

Mackenzie's Boy ... 2

At the conclusion the successful competitors were called to the Stand to receive their prizes, which Mrs. Lowry consented to distribute, accompanying each with a few well chosen words. Cheers to the ladies, the committee, donors of prizes and winners, closed the much-enjoyed festival.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 15th December:—

The International Club in Peking was opened on Sunday, the 9th inst. Count von Walderssee is the President.

A Court official named Su La-liu-kwai has been discovered revealing Court secrets, and has been handed to the Board of Punishment.

The Board of Revenue is stated to have drawn Tls. 300,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking to defray the expenses of the Metropolitan officials.

The *Chin Pao* states that owing to the poverty among the people, the house tax of 1,000 cash levied in the British quarter of Peking has been remitted.

All reports from Shensi confirm the rumoured sufferings from famine. The Cantonese have sent several contributions to the starving people, but it is questionable how much will reach the desired quarter.

A great quantity of counterfeit coin, both dollars and twenty cent pieces, is being made in some of the villages round, and we hear that a foreigner has also been concerned in this rascally business as well as the natives.

The British military authorities are constructing a strong bridge over the canal on the Race Course Road, the existing one, albeit new, not being regarded as strong enough for artillery traffic. They are also, we notice, engaged laying water pipes in the Extra Concession.

At Yao-Wa, where the Russians had a camp some time since, a quantity of Chinese ammunition was buried, as the Russians found

it useless for their guns. Since they have vacated the camp, the Chinese have been going there secretly by night and digging the ammunition up.

The *Chin Pao* publishes a telegram stating that acting under the advice of the high officials in the Court, Tung Fuhsien has been given an Imperial Commission to visit Mongolia, Tibet, Kansu, etc., to enlist soldiers and raise an Imperial guard. The real object is to get him and his obstructing forces out of the way, and clear the road for the Imperial return.

The Provisional Government have succeeded in arresting a number of counterfeit cash coiners lately, and have seized a quantity of machinery. The coiners admitted having thirty-seven laboratories in the village of Ho-chwangtze, where they were caught, and gave the name of a foreign compradore who is associated in the business.

The port closed unexpectedly on the 8th inst., and the river is frozen hard in most of the reaches, while skating has been liberally indulged in on the canal and ponds for the past ten days. Very great inconvenience has been experienced owing to the port closing before half the steamers at the Bar had discharged their cargoes, and several of the stores here have experienced considerable loss through their Christmas goods having to go back to Shanghai. The community will miss a great many of the agreeable accessories of Christmas in consequence, and the supply of many necessary lines will be limited.

We cannot but feel the greatest satisfaction that whatever other rascals may be abroad one at least got his deserts in the Native City last week. The execution of Tan Wen-huan gave as much satisfaction to the Chinese as to foreigners, even more so, as they appear to have been even more keenly alive to his rascality than we were, and they are unanimous in the opinion that the military authorities have done an exceedingly good work in removing him. In addition to being a pronounced foreign hater, Tan squeezed every Chinese in foreign employ from whom it was possible to extract a dollar, and he was consequently dreaded by the compradores in Tientsin.

The Tongku correspondent of the same paper, writing on the 12th inst., records the presentation on the 9th to the Hon. Mr. M. Wise of the U. S. S. *Monocacy* and the Hon. Mr. F. Strangmann, Assistant Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Tongku, of a large banner 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, bearing an inscription in Chinese characters wishing them a long and happy life, and had their names in Chinese. The banner was presented to these gentlemen by the people of the Yu-chiaspu, commonly known as the Fish Village, in recognition of their services in saving the village from destruction by the Russian soldiers after the temple and several houses had been burnt down.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 23th December.

SIR,—Both "Medico" and "Resident" appear to wish to construe my letter as an attack on scientific men, and as a protest against the mosquito theory in its entirety. It is quite the reverse. It was meant as an attempt to draw a distinction between the true scientific man who is slowly and carefully working out the subject step by step, and the pseudo-scientific local man (we won't say "maniao," as the term has been so resented) who is trying to pose as a leading light, on the strength of the incomplete information which he has acquired from the scientists' work.

"Medico" would imply that every medical man is a scientist. He might as well say that every Tommy Atkins is a General.

I have no doubt whatever that the scientific men who are studying malaria are working over a very wide field indeed, and that sooner or later we will be informed that they have been successful. In the meantime, however, is Hongkong to suffer from the experiments of a few

faddists who are too narrow-minded to admit the possibility of any other cause than the mosquito?

"Medico" and "Resident" jump on me severely over my reference to the Humphry Davy lamp.

What I meant to imply was that inasmuch as a piece of wire gauze has the power to regulate dangerous and explosive gasses in one instance, there is no guarantee that its functions end there. "Resident" says "the three men in the Campagna breathed the same air inside their specially built hut as they would have done in an unprotected dwelling erected in the same locality. They were fended off from mosquitoes only, hence their resulting freedom from malaria." This implies that mosquitoes are the "sole cause," while in the following paragraph he acknowledges that the female anopholes is the mere agent of "transmission—nothing more."

What I should like "Resident" to prove is that the three men did breathe the same air inside their mosquito-proof hut, as they would have done in the open.

We are many of us in camping out familiar with the phenomena of our mosquito-curtains being covered with beads of moisture on the outside, while they remain perfectly dry within. The temperature inside the net is also several degrees higher than outside. The mosquito-curtain is only a piece of gauze and air can pass through it freely, but the fact remains that it doesn't always do so. This seems to shew that the atmosphere inside and outside must be different. "Medico" wishes to suffocate me with coal gas. He might have chosen a more suitable example. Coal gas is heavier than the atmosphere and descends, while miasma is apparently lighter as it ascends.

I myself, in common with many of my acquaintances accustomed to camping out, believe that a mosquito-net is partial protection against malaria, and often use it in feverish districts even where there are no mosquitoes.

I invited a discussion on malaria and called attention to various phenomena which puzzled myself and others. Neither "Medico" nor "Resident" attempt to offer any explanation. The mosquito as the sole cause does not meet the case at present. "Resident" objects to my using "millions" in connection with mosquitoes. He can never have seen a really bad district. I can take him to several, where mosquitoes are simply in clouds after sunset—"billions" and "trillions" would not be an exaggeration.

They settle on every piece of bare skin by dozens and one can kill 8 or 10 at a time on the back of one's hand. The ordinary residents, the young men I have referred to, get so accustomed to these pests that they scarcely mind them, and sit about with bare legs and feet in the ordinary free and easy tropical way.

Still these districts are very healthy and there is practically no fever.

On the other hand, I can take the two writers to districts where there is hardly a mosquito and one can sleep comfortably without a net, and yet neither European nor native can live there for two months without getting fever. The soil, however, is being turned over, and there is the phenomena of the mist belts, which I have invited an explanation of.

The examples of the "mistletoe" and the "tape worm" which "Medico" cites are but a further argument against the mosquito as the "sole cause." We know that a great many of our butterflies, beetles, &c., have several distinct lives in their cycle. Why should not the soil in giving off its gasses also give off unknown and invisible germs, which we inhale into our lungs? Thence they pass into our blood and these develop into another life in the form of the malarial germ visible to the microscope. The mosquito takes it from our blood and does its work as transmitting agent only.

I am not "doing my little best to" hold back the progress of science and retard "the advance of truth." Quite the reverse! I am only asking for information on a few interesting points, begging that a wider field may be examined for the cause of malaria.

Apparently—so far as we know at present—only some 20 per cent. of the malarial mosquitoes are infected with the malarial germ. We also know, that of all mosquitoes the malarial species forms quite a small proportion, so that 2 or 3 per cent. would probably be a high percentage to take for the infected ones.

It is therefore extremely difficult for me to believe that this small percentage can account for all the malaria there is in the world, more especially as I have pointed out that often where there are most mosquitoes there is very little malaria, and where there are no mosquitoes absolutely every individual is suffering from it.

I should recommend "Medico" and "Resident" to dismount from their hobbies, until they can offer more enlightened explanations.

I am but a humble seeker after light, but must enter my protest against the blind leading the blind.—Yours, etc.,

VISITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th December.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Visitor," in his communication of Saturday last, writes in a much more chastened spirit than he did a week earlier. But who is he within our gates that, as a mere bird of passage, daringly assumes the onerous responsibility of asserting that "Hongkong is suffering from the experiments of narrow-minded faddists"? Does he judge that we are incapable of looking after our own affairs, that we are so utterly absorbed in business as to be blind to what is going on openly in our midst? He protests against the blind leading the blind—why, so do I! What can he, self-confessedly a mere anonymous migrant, here to-day and away to-morrow, know of us and our complicated surroundings, that we do not know much better ourselves? By what irregular prescriptive right does he, a querulous convalescent stranger among us, set himself up as an efficient exponent of local public opinion. Let him straightway produce his credentials, or, at least, give us convincing evidence of some sort or other that he has the right to authoritatively hector and lecture us on our failings, damning with faint praise matters and theories that, as yet, are little more than embryonic, and legally speaking, *sub judice*. Who, I pertinently ask, are the men he so flippantly styles "faddists"? Drs. Young and Thomson? The military authorities in the one instance and the local Government in the other—to say nothing of the general community—I imagine, have the very fullest confidence in the splendidly thorough work that each of these qualified gentlemen has done and is still doing.

"Visitor's" letter is a tiresome series of innuendoes, evasions and quibbles. Who is the "pseudo-scientific local man," for whom he has such unconcealed contempt, and who is "trying to pose as a leading light on the strength of incomplete information acquired from the work of the true scientist"? Supposing, for a moment, that such an inept charlatan existed, how comes it that your correspondent has discovered him? This is the kind of pin-prick which is so senseless.

I said that Drs. Sambon and Low, with Signor Terzi, breathed the same air inside the hut as they would have done in an unprotected dwelling put up in the vicinity. "Visitor," pretending to see difficulties in the way, asks me to prove this. To me, and I fancy to most of your readers, it is as though I had been seriously asked to show that two added to two make four. I will, however, take "Visitor" as seriously as he wishes to be taken. Unless the three men concerned took special supplies of air with them, as is done in a submarine boat, I don't see how any sane person can controvert my assertion. What air did they breathe? I asked this question, because the famous illustration of the Humphry Davy lamp, which was the crux of his statement, will not bear examination. Why does one ordinarily hang up a mosquito-curtain? Why is this particular piece of bed-drapery called by the name it bears, if not because it keeps out mosquitoes? It is doltish and childish to fence mysteriously about other unknown functions of the gauze. The beads of moisture outside the curtain, when camping out, are deposited there for exactly the same reason that drops of water drip from the caves, or run down the outside of closed verandah window-panes, during such weather as we have had the last few mornings at the Peak—because the outer surface is cooler than the inner one, and plays the part of condensing agent. But to assert, or to imply, that with the moisture, the air gives up certain

unknown morbid germs, is the veriest twaddle; and the sooner "Visitor" unpacks his mind of such juggling rubbish the better. The difference of temperature between the air inside the net and that outside is due to either one or both of two causes: first, because the space is covered in, and secondly, because it contains living and breathing organisms.

"Visitor" confuses both air and miasma with mist. Air is a certain mechanical mixture of gases; a mist or fog differs from a cloud mainly in its being aground instead of aloft; while miasma is any infectious emanation from decaying matter, borne in the air, but not necessarily visible to the naked eye.

"Visitor's" last letter is a hopeless tangle. A cow in a crockery-shop would not make a worse muddle than oftentimes your slapdash, matter-of-fact, common-sense individual when let loose to explain a natural phenomenon.

Mist-belts which seem to bother your correspondent so greatly are easily explained. They regularly occur throughout the tropics, mostly during the rainy season, wherever there are mountains, and are by no means confined to known unhealthy districts. They are also seen in temperate regions; off the south-west of Ireland, and off the west of Scotland, at less regular periods, they are also a well-known meteorological occurrence.

My paragraph ending with "hence their resulting freedom from malaria" in no way implies that mosquitoes are the sole cause of the disease. This is but one of the many instances of the bull-at-a-gate method of argument adopted by your correspondent. The three men were fever-free at the outset of the experiment. For a considerable length of time they lived and slept in a notoriously fever-ridden place, breathing, day and night, such air, fever-laden or not, as was there. They left the place unscathed. Consequently, it is a perfectly fair inference, as far as our knowledge at present goes, that their immunity from malaria was due to the protection afforded by the hut; i.e., to the strictly logical fact that they were not inoculated by an infected female anopheles, which, it is known, abounds in the neighbourhood.

Another specimen of "Visitor's" confusion worse confounded, and I have done. I did not object to his "use of 'millions' in connection with mosquitoes." What I did object to was a specific use of that word: and a reference to his first letter, *in situ*, together with a minute's arithmetical calculation, will show that he is woefully addicted to exaggeration, as, on the lowest calculation, each of the young men referred to must have been bitten each day throughout the period named by two thousand mosquitoes!

Apologising for my lengthy trespass on your space,—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 30th December.

SIR,—It might have been expected that such a "practically scientific" youth as "Visitor" must have been would have tried the well-known dodge of tying a toy balloon over an open gas-jet and seen it—the balloon, not the gas-jet (tis well to be exact in science)—cling to the ceiling or float gaily amongst the chandeliers. He would thus have learned that coal gas does not descend, but like his "miasma is apparently lighter than air as it ascends," he was evidently more careful of expending the paternal gas than he is of distributing his own!

"Visitor's" description of billions and trillions of mosquitoes may be perfectly true. I have heard they stopped a carriage and pair in Manitoba and devoured the lot, axles and all; but he forgets that the mosquitoes must be of a definite species and infected before they can convey malaria to man. Both "Visitor" and "Vox" jumble up all sorts of mosquitoes and all varieties of fever in a sort of medicinal haggis.

"Visitor" thinks "Resident" contradicts himself by saying "mosquitoes are the mere agent of transmission, nothing more," because he had previously stated that fending off mosquitoes in the Campagna experiment was the cause of its success. Suppose a bottle of prussic acid is lying on "Visitor's" desk and that on finding his blunders exposed he pours the contents down his throat. Though the verdict would be suicide, will he still maintain that his own hand

was less the cause of death than the poison contained in the bottle, which, so long as it remained there, was as harmless as the malarial mosquito outside the curtain?

The wonderful Davy (?) lamp which "regulates dangerous and explosive gases" and has "no guarantee that its functions end there," is even more powerful than "the Bobby's Bull's Eye," which everyone knows sees round corners and must be identical with that made famous by ALADDIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1901.

SIR,—"Visitor" has my sympathies. He received a well-deserved castigation for his violence of language, his want of logic, and his ignorance of his subject, but there was a good deal in what he tried to say. His irritation at the pretension of the ordinary medical practitioner to pose as a scientific man was natural. I know not on what part of their education doctors base their claim, but I have yet to learn that they observe more accurately or reason more correctly than other professional men.

Now, sir, to come to the *argumentum ad hominem* introduced by "Resident." Why are we to feel crushed, as I presume "Resident" intends us to feel, by having Drs. Young and Thomson quoted as authorities? How have these two gentlemen won their spurs? Dr. Young is a stranger to us, but Dr. Thomson is an old resident, and I do not know that he has distinguished himself in any way except as a curer of diseases.

And what is this "splendidly thorough work" these two gentlemen are doing? Dr. Young, I believe, is employed in cutting down brushwood, (work that it does not require a "scientific" man to do). He thinks a clearance of a few hundred feet will free a house from malaria. Considering that the highest authorities say a mosquito will fly two or three miles to feed, there is not much use in that. No, sir, let Dr. Young "exhibit" drainage and mosquito-curtains.

And now for Dr. Thomson. Is the "splendidly thorough work" he is doing showing that anopheles exist in the colony? Defend us from our friends! That was proved before either he or Dr. Young studied the question in Hongkong. Discovering parasites in the blood of children living in a malarial district? Queen Anne is dead, sir. Dr. Thomson would be doing just as useful and original work if he carried out experiments to prove the circulation of the blood. It is not his fault that he has to waste his time over this rubbish. He has to do as he is told. But *ne sutor ultra crepidam* is a good old proverb and our local medicos had much better stick to the work they have been trained to do. Let them try and treat malaria on the lines laid down by their "scientific" German and Italian brethren. They will do much more good than by grass-cutting and mosquito hunting.—I enclose my card and beg to remain, yours, etc.,

ANTI-LOGROLLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

2nd January, 1901.

SIR,—As a householder and a family man, who takes in your valuable paper whenever it is brought to him, I wish to point out something in connection with it which annoys me very much. I refer to the correspondence about mosquitoes. I quite agree with the remarks of "An Indignant Mosquito" in a letter sent to one of your evening contemporaries.

Allow, me, sir, to point out a few of the inconveniences I have been subjected to as a Peak resident through the recent operations at Magazine Gap. For the last ten years my wife and I have not seen a mosquito in our bedroom. We now have to hire a man to play the piano before we can get to sleep. Our eldest boy formerly had six mosquito bites regularly every year on each leg. He now has 63 on one leg and the other is growing wings. Our youngest child is anemic and the doctor gave us some medicine to make blood. The mosquitoes have reduced the child to a shadow and are now attacking the bottle. Our dog—Snatchit—was always free from bit. He now lies all day on his back, so that he can scratch himself with all four legs at once. We never see the sun now at our house till 12 o'clock, as from daylight till that hour

there is always a cloud of mosquitoes flying up to our house from Magazine Gap. I hope, sir, that the relation of these few little instances of the result of these scientific operations will convince the authorities that they have so stirred up "the malarial mosquito" that no one knows how long his blood will be his own.

The colony, sir, had got used to mosquitoes; we liked them! They were a luxury! Now they are a pest. I used to point out a mosquito to children as a rare and curious insect, now I point out my children to the mosquitoes and implore them not to take a full meal, because there are much better children next door. The doctors may have stopped them breeding in the Sanitarium nullahs; but they have started them breeding in my washhand-basin. I ask you, sir, if it is not better that the mosquito should breed undisturbed in his native morasses than establish stud-farms in our bedrooms, in our dining rooms and, perhaps, in our very interiors themselves? I am, sir, yours afflictedly, IRRITATED.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS IN KWANGTUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 2nd January.

SIR,—In your issue of the 31st ult. your correspondent writes from Canton to the effect that the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow has sent despatches to the Consuls, saying that he has sent emissaries to find out and arrest any person or persons suspected of having had anything to do with the recent rebellion in Kwangtung and that in case any native Christians be arrested under suspicion or otherwise of having anything to do with the rebels, and brought to trial, the missionaries must not interfere. The Consuls should treat these despatches with the contempt they deserve and return them with the usual formalities.

You know what a favourable reply to such a request means. The Christian converts will be completely at the mercy of the officials and their underlings and will be persecuted and hounded out of the country. Who can say that there will not be another "Reign of Terror" similar, perhaps, to that experienced by the unfortunates in the North?

The innocent will be arrested, imprisoned and tortured to a lingering death, as is the fate of the convert Yeung, who unfortunately is still a prisoner in Canton.

There is no justice in China, and "Justice" will be blind when instruments of torture are employed by fiendish officials to extract confessions!

Again, the officials will become possessed of a mighty lever for oppression and will be encouraged to intimidate and blackmail the families or relatives of those Chinese residing in foreign countries, as well as any individual they think worth "skinning."

The majority of the Christian converts in China have received an enlightened education, so it stands to reason that they sympathise with reform and the leaders of reform. In fact it is their duty to preach reform to their ignorant countrymen. What does Christianity teach? Alas! reformers and their sympathisers are arch rebels in the eyes of the officials.

Is it right then that the officials should be permitted to "mark" and condemn enlightened and progressive Christian converts and brand them as rebels in order to get rid of them? Certainly not, and I for one hope the representatives of the Christian Powers will intervene before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Recently a bicycle corps was organised in the Toyama Gakko, a military school where instruction in tactics, shooting, gymnastics, and other branches of military study are given, and the experiments made as to the usefulness of bicycles for carrying orders and such like service have shown the value of the machine. It is proposed to organise one bicycle corps in each Army Division, states the *Kobe Chronicle*. On the ground of convenience and economy the Japanese Government has decided to manufacture the bicycles at home, and machinery for that purpose is now being set up in the Toyama Military Arsenal.

STAR FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Friday, the 28th ult., an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in connection with the above Company was held at the Company's Office, the following being the business:-

1.—To consider and if thought fit approve the draft New Regulations which will be submitted to the meeting and in the event of the approval thereof with or without modifications or alterations.

2.—To consider and if thought fit to pass a Resolution to the effect "that the New Regulations already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Regulations be and the same are hereby adopted as the Regulations thereof."

Mr. P. Sachse presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. A. Mackay (director,) E. Osborne (secretary), G. C. Moxon, A. J. Raymond, R. C. Wilcox, D. M. Moses, G. Murray Bain, T. H. Reid, J. P. Modar, J. Hooper, H. P. Wadman, and Dorabjee Nowrojee.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—The business to be transacted at this meeting is of a purely formal character, viz, to consider and if approved pass a new set of Articles of Association. The existing Articles were prepared somewhat hurriedly at the time the Company was formed, and are consequently not so complete or convenient as it is desirable they should be, and they have therefore been amplified and revised in accordance with the latest local pattern. There is, however, no alteration in them of any consequence, and so I will not detain you by referring to them in detail, though if any shareholder desires information on any particular point I shall be happy to give it.

There being no questions the resolution was passed, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. RAYMOND.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LD.

A meeting of shareholders in the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday, 29th ult., for the purpose of receiving the final statement of accounts of the liquidator. Mr. R. C. Wilcox presided, and there were also present Messrs. G. Atzenroth, A. Denison (directors), S. A. Joseph, Carl Georg, J. dos Remedios, J. Anderson, R. M. Mehta, E. S. Kelly, E. Elias, and L. Lambotte (liquidator.)

The LIQUIDATOR read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the proceedings of this meeting are purely formal. The liquidator of the old company simply had to take it over as a going concern, and he has now prepared his final statement of accounts, which have been laid before you. All that is necessary in this connection is that it would be passed by the meeting. I beg to propose, therefore, that the statement of accounts, as presented by the liquidator, be adopted.

Mr. JOSEPH seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—This concludes the business of the meeting, as regards the old Company. The annual meeting you must wait for, for a few minutes, to give our friends an opportunity of coming.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was afterwards held, and, in addition to those already mentioned, there were present Messrs. Erich Georg, Whit, K. A. Wibel and Liao Tsz San. Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Chairman, presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: In accordance with usual custom I propose to take the report and statement of accounts as read. It is with much regret that your directors have to present to you a report so little in accordance with their past hopes and wishes. But you have been prepared for the upshot of the investigations made by our new manager, Mr. M. Bennecke. Mr. Waters, our late manager, told you directly after assuming charge that the mines at Mount Macdonald offered little prospect of giving paying results unless the company were prepared to spend large sums in sinking. Well, gentlemen, we decided to sink a deeper shaft, to go down some 500 feet, and instructions were sent down to that effect. These were only partially carried out, for Mr. Best seems soon to have been convinced of the hopelessness of the Mount Macdonald Mines yielding favourable results, and he turned his attention to a mine at Gospel Oak. That speculation, unauthorised by the Board, also turned out disastrously, and when we found Mr. Best had parted with Mr. Waters we telegraphed peremptory instructions for the suspension of further operations pending receipt of our written instructions. Mr. Bennecke was thereupon appointed to take over charge from Mr. Best, and he was instructed to make a full and unvarnished statement of the position of affairs and the prospects of the rival mines offered to the company by which, it was urged, their plant and battery could be profitably employed. These reports, gentlemen, have reached us, and are now open to the inspection of all the shareholders. They are too lengthy for me to read here, and if I did read them I think you would be unable to come to any decision upon the future of the company without much fuller consideration than would be given here and now. It has therefore been deemed advisable to invite shareholders to come to this office and read these reports carefully, and we then propose to call an extraordinary meeting, at which the decision of the shareholders will be asked as to whether they elect to make an offer to the owners of the Sunny Corner claim, on terms suggested by Mr. Bennecke—which I may mention are very different from those asked—or whether they will vote for the voluntary winding-up and liquidation of the company. That is all that occurs to me to say now, and as no good is to be effected by recriminations or even by apportionment of blame for the failure of our speculation, I would suggest that gentlemen desiring explanations on any point should apply to the general agents for the same after the meeting. If you agree with me on this point, I will formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts. At the same time, I am ready to answer any questions which the shareholders may have to put, and I trust they will confine them to the report laid before them, because I cannot enter upon the reports sent by the new manager. If I were to read them, they would only go in at one ear and out at the other, and it would be impossible for you to retain any idea of them without studying them carefully.

Mr. CARL GEORG—Would it not be better to print and circulate the reports? It would only be a matter of \$20 or \$30. By merely reading through them once I do not see how any shareholder can retain them in his memory.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't think that would be advisable. Parts of the reports, I think, should not be printed. It would be better, indeed, for all those interested in the mines to come to the office and see for themselves what has been written. There is no good purpose to be answered by printing them, and I fancy it would be a greater expense than you think. It would run nearly to \$100.

Mr. CARL GEORG—It will be no use, at this meeting, to speak about the property?

The CHAIRMAN—I think not, Mr. Georg. I think it would be much better to defer these matters until the meeting we are going to call, and then the shareholders can make a final decision as to what they will do. It will rest entirely with them. Though I do not want to influence you in any degree, I think that until these reports have been thoroughly digested, it would be idle to talk about the future of the company.

Mr. CARL GEORG—To what extent has Mr. Best bought new plant for the Gospel Oak mine? Can you tell me that?

The CHAIRMAN—\$1,134 it appears in the account, but there has been \$500 written off. It is only a small sum, because we stopped the expenditure.

Mr. CARL GEORG—It says plant account and battery account. What does that mean? Has he also bought a new battery?

The CHAIRMAN—That was a small second-hand battery that he purchased, but I believe it can be realised.

Mr. LAMBOTTE—He is to try to sell it.

The CHAIRMAN—However, these questions would be better to be held over till next meeting.

Mr. CARL GEORG—I only ask for the information because they are in the accounts now before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—I find the total machinery purchased by Mr. Best was \$2,037.23, to be exact.

Mr. CARL GEORG—Thank you.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. ERIC GEORG, seconded by Mr. KELLY, Messrs. Atzenroth and Denison were re-elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. CARL GEORG, seconded by Mr. MEHTA, Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Another meeting will be called in January at which we shall be able to come to some decision as to the future of the company. I hope that all of you will come to the office and read for yourselves exactly what has been done.

The following is the report presented at the above annual meeting:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the period ending 30th September, 1900.

As has been already foreshadowed, the mines have, on further trial by deeper sinking, proved unremunerative, and your directors are reluctantly compelled to accept the statement of experts, unfortunately only recently offered, that the gold in this district is too patchy and the country too hard to admit of mining operations paying on a reasonable capital.

A claim taken up by Mr. Best in the Gospel Oak district has, on examination and trial, turned out equally unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances the directors have thought it their duty to write down the value of the mines to what they appear to be worth at the present time.

Mr. Carl Georg's offer to the Company of a mining property adjoining the well-known Paddy Lackey Mines has been carefully considered, and Mr. Bennecke has visited and inspected not only this mine but the mines now being worked there, and his report will be laid before the shareholders in due course, and their decision as to the future of the Company invited.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. G. Atzenroth and A. Denison retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

MANAGEMENT.

The Board have appointed Mr. M. Bennecke as Manager, and he has taken over the properties from Mr. A. W. Best and assumed charge at the mines.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, whose re-election is recommended.

R. CHATTEBTON WILCOX,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1900.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1900.

ASSETS.		\$	c.
To property, cost of estate and building ...	12,255.85		
To Hongkong and Shanghai Bank current account	9,653.71		
To Union Bank of Sydney	8,290.41		
To furniture	1,500.00		
To live stock	200.00		
To machinery, plant and tools	400,000.00		
To mine stores	1,500.00		
To Great Eastern main shaft	1,000.00		
To Caledonian main shaft	350.70		
To Zulu main shaft	1,000.00		
To Bank of England shaft	1,000.00		
To Rise and Shine shaft	1,000.00		
To prospecting shaft	500.00		
To dam account	836.06		
To Gospel Oak plant account	500.00		
To Gospel Oak battery account	100.00		
To printing and stationery	100.00		
To balance	352,192.43		
		\$432,646.16	

LIABILITIES.		\$ c.
By capital:—		
125,436 ordinary shares paid up \$3	\$376,303.00	
54,901 preference shares paid up \$1	54,901.00	
	431,209.00	
By accounts payable, due for directors' and auditor's fees	1,400.00	
By cash account, due to General Agents	37.16	
	\$432,646.16	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		\$ c.
Dr.		
To Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., in liq.—Balance of working account	115,927.21	
To charges account	4,407.71	
To telegrams	235.11	
To wages	12,342.39	
To Crown rent	490.21	
To repairs account	22.60	
To travelling expenses	2,489.60	
To fire insurance	455.47	
To legal expenses	1,092.59	
To mine charges	1,229.03	
To office charges	1,766.34	
To Caledonian development	7,444.55	
To battery wages	563.50	
To Great Eastern development	2,249.07	
To Gospel Oak Crown rent	71.49	
To Gospel Oak mine charges	2,353.02	
To Gospel Oak development	1,455.54	
To amounts written off—		
Property	120,000.08	
Furniture	1,351.96	
Live stock	297.32	
Machinery, plant and tools	42,874.99	
Mine stores	13,235.70	
Great Eastern main shaft	8,470.90	
Caledonian main shaft	12,000.05	
Zulu main shaft	13,047.17	
Bank of England shaft	9,629.40	
Rise and Shine shaft	4,947.25	
Prospecting shaft	4,054.99	
Old Great Eastern drive	681.78	
Dam account	3,000.00	
Gospel Oak plant account	1,134.04	
Gospel Oak battery account	293.19	
Printing and stationery	601.77	
	\$390,215.97	

Cr.		\$ c.
By interest	379.05	
By fuel account	14.30	
By sundry earnings	620.44	
By gold account	216.29	
By tributors	526.46	
Suspense account—		
By 14,564 new and ordinary shares not applied for at \$2.50	\$36,410.00	
Calls not paid	143.00	
	36,267.00	
By balance	352,192.48	
	\$390,215.97	

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices, Queen's Buildings, at noon on Monday, 31st ult., Mr. R. Shewan presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, D. E. Brown, J. H. Lewis, A. Haupt, N. A. Siebs (directors), D. Gillies (Chief Manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), G. M. Bain, David Haskell, Henry Humphreys, Hart Buck, M. H. Michael, A. G. Morris, S. Rustomjee, H. W. Slade, M. W. Slade, R. C. Wilcox, R. Mitchell, C. S. Sharp, Ho Fook, and Ho Kom Tong.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following proposed resolutions:—

- 1.—That the following Article be inserted after Article 6, namely:—"6A.—The Directors may issue certificates for fractions of shares, and provide for the exchange of such fractional certificates amounting to a whole share or number of shares for certificates of a whole share or shares."
- 2.—That in Article 11 the figures "4,000 be substituted for the figures "1,000."
- 3.—That the existing shares in the capital, namely 12,500 fully paid up shares of \$125 each, be sub-divided into 31,250 fully paid-up shares of \$50 each.
- 4.—That in Article 47 the figures "10,000" be substituted for the figures "2,500."
- 5.—That in Article 53 the words "Four Thousand" be substituted for the words "One Thousand."
- 6.—That in Article 62 the words "for every complete additional number of forty shares"

be substituted for the words "for every complete additional number of ten shares."

7.—That in Article 71 the words "more than twelve or less than six" be substituted for the words "more than nine or less than four"

8.—That in Article 73 the words "two hundred" be substituted for the word "fifty."

9.—That in Article 96 the words "and bonuses" be deleted, and that at the end of the same Article there be added the following paragraph, namely: "The Directors may also, with the consent of, and in such manner; and upon such conditions, and at such times as shall be authorised by shareholders in meeting, employ the reserve fund for the time being, or any part thereof, in the payment of a bonus or bonuses to shareholders in respect of every share and fraction of a share."

The CHAIRMAN said—The objects of the resolutions, which have just been read, are simply these, first, to turn the present \$125 share into two and a half shares of \$50 each, and, secondly, to obtain power to convert the present so-called reserve of \$900,000 (which is really capital, having been sunk in the company's business and not separately invested as it should be if it were a real reserve fund) into actual capital. This with \$37,500 taken from present profits will raise the capital to \$2,500,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$50 each, equal to four new \$50 shares for every one old \$125 share. I think you will all agree that this will be an improvement and will state the capital in a simpler and more easily handled form than at present. A suggestion was made that the shares should be reduced to eight shares of \$25 each instead of four of \$50, but the line had to be drawn somewhere and we did not feel justified in making the shares too small. We, therefore, recommend \$50 as the limit. I now propose the adoption of the first resolution. Mr. SHARP seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed each of the other resolutions which were seconded as follows:—Resolution 2, Mr. R. C. WILCOX; Resolution 3, Mr. HART BUCK; Resolution 4, Mr. G. MURRAY BAIN; Resolution 5, Mr. H. HUMPHREYS; Resolution 6, Mr. H. A. W. SLADE; Resolution 7, Mr. R. MITCHELL; Resolution 8, Mr. D. HASKELL; Resolution 9, Mr. HO KOM TONG.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 28th December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE OFFICER AND HIS SERVANT.

An Indian named Shawali sought to recover \$20.86 from his former master, Lieut. Macaulay. The defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that he was the servant of the defendant up to 28 days ago, when the defendant struck him for failing to find his boots, upon which he left him. The defendant paid him \$7 which was due to him for wages, but there was also due to him \$20.86 for provisions which he had procured for his master's use.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Havre, stating that the Chargeurs Réunis Company intend to inaugurate, in the course of the next few months, a new line of steamers between France and Indo-China. The departures will be from Dunkirk, and will take place once a month. The steamers will touch at Havre, and will proceed to Saigon and Haiphong. The ports of call after leaving Havre have not yet been finally settled. Six large steamers which are now under construction at Havre and St. Nazaire will be assigned to the new service, as well as the *Admiral Aube*, *Admiral Boudin*, and *Admiral Courbet*, which are now in use on the Lourenço Marques and Madagascar Line.

CRICKET.

A CLUB XI V. KOWLOON.

On New Year's Day, 1901, a match was played between a team representing the Hongkong Cricket Club and Kowloon. The game was a close and interesting one, but lack of time unfortunately prevented any definite result being arrived at. Kowloon, who went in first, put on 262 runs for 5 wickets before declaring their innings closed and trying to get their opponents out. The Club XI in the remaining time lost 7 wickets for 232 runs, thus being 30 behind with 3 wickets to fall. In direct contrast to the bowlers' match at Xmas tide, batsmen had a field-day at New Year, and Lieut. Burke, Lieut. Ross, R. J. Gerrard, and Capt. Ainslie made a lot of runs, while nine others got into double figures. In the circumstances bowlers naturally had a poor time. Scores and analysis:—

KOWLOON	
Capt. Ainslie, 3rd M.L.I., c and b Franklin	43
Lieut. Hutchinson, b Ross	14
Lieut. Krikenbeek, c Ross, b Franklin	31
Lieut. Burke, not out	127
Lieut. Forsyth, c Anderson, b Franklin	9
Lieut. Lumb, c Emmett, b Ward	12
Lieut. Nicholson, not out	15
Lieut. Labertouche	
Col. Teversham	
Har. Lazar	
Private Andeappen	
Extras	11

Total (for 5 wickets) 262

HONGKONG.	
C. S. Franklin, R.N., c Teversham, b Krikenbeek	1
R. J. Gerrard, c Andeappen, b Forsyth	56
J. Hooper, c Forsyth, b Krikenbeek	16
A. G. Ward, b Forsyth	23
Lt. A. V. Ross, R.N., c Ainslie, b Forsyth	89
R. D. Anderson, b Labertouche	11
J. Grant Smith, c Teversham, b Forsyth	10
G. A. Woodcock, not out	10
E. E. Andrus, not out	2
C. H. P. Hay	
E. C. Emmett	
Extras	14

Total (for 7 wickets) 232

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KOWLOON.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ross	23	3	79	1	
Ward	9	0	49	1	
Hooper	3	0	24	0	
Franklin	15	1	62	3	
Anderson	3	0	28	0	
Gerrard	1	0	2	0	
Woodcock	1	0	7	0	
HONGKONG.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Krikenbeek	6	0	36	2	
Forsyth	17.3	2	72	4	
Andeappen	44	3	65	0	
Nicholson	5	0	25	0	
Labertouche	7	1	20	1	

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. V. G. CO. R.W.F.

Hongkong Football Club on the 29th ult. met G Company, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Happy Valley, before a good turn-out of spectators. The teams were:—

Hongkong:—Goal—Woodgates; backs—Kew and Russell; half-backs—Jenkins, Bonnar, and Howard; forwards—Low, Lee, Tullock (Capt., R.A.), Noble, Clapham (Lieut., R.G.A.)

Fusiliers:—Goal—Miles; backs—Jasper and Lambert; half-backs—Clark, Pugh, and Gill; forwards—Davis, Cheate, Boulton, Lloyd, and Jones.

The game started at four o'clock, Boulton, for the Fusiliers, setting the ball in motion. Cheate and Davis carried it up the field, but lost to Russell. Noble got possession, and the Hongkong forwards had a try for goal. Clark tackled, and a shy against the club resulted. To save a long shot from Boulton, Woodgates ran out and conceded a corner—why, was not evident. Low's men got on the ball, which was kicked in from corner by Davis, and succeeded in completely relieving the pressure and removing operations to Fusilier territory. Noble sent in a slow ball that was easily saved by Miles. The Fusiliers, for some time, could not get away, and things were looking rather gloomy for them when Boulton captured and manœuvred the leather well into centre. Kew tackled, and, regaining the ball, passed to Lee, who, however, shot wide. The

ground forwards appeared to have got into their stride, and the goal kick saw the ball again taken charge of by them. Noble sent in a beauty that Miles fisted out in really clever style. Lee got another pass, but again fluked, this time topping the bar. The resulting goal kick had better fortune than its predecessor, and the ball was carried right into the Hongkong defence line. Davis sent in a splendid shot, but Jones, probably, through his anxiety to score, losing his head for the moment, deliberately fisted the ball between the posts. Kew kicked the foul, and Clapham for a short distance took charge. He was tackled, and lost it. Lee captured, however, and passed to Low, who shot. Miles tried pluckily to return the ball, but, first striking his hand, it skidded from the post into the net. With one against them, the Fusiliers bestirred themselves and were successful for some time in keeping the game in the centre of the field, occasionally paying Woodgates a visit. Eventually getting away, the Hongkong forwards, combining capitally, gave Miles another look-up, but Noble misjudged his distance, and missed. Howard secured the ball from the goal kick, and passed to Noble, who retrieved his previous mistake by planting it fairly between the posts. The whistle soon afterwards sounded.

Half-time—Hongkong, 2; Fusiliers, 0.

The change of positions did not bring with it any noticeable change in play, the club still continuing to press, and, collectively and individually, proving themselves the superiors of the Fusiliers. Jasper blocked a rush and centred the ball. Boulton captured and passed to Cheate, who sent in a shot that, had an inferior man been the custodian, would surely have found its way between the posts. Woodgates, however, proved himself equal to the occasion, and fisted out cleverly. A minute or two later the game was stopped on account of an accident—fortunately, as it turned out, only a slight one—to Tullock. He soon recovered, and the game recommenced, only, however, to be stopped again almost immediately afterwards for a similar reason, Clapham being the unfortunate player this time. His hurt, too, was but slight. In fairness to the Fusiliers, it should be stated that these accidents were not the result of foul or rough play. On the game being again resumed, Kew and Russell were tackled, the former conceding a corner. Jones kicked it, and sent in a neat ball that Boulton cleverly headed into goal, thus reducing the majority of the club. Some give-and-take scrimmaging followed, from which Jenkins emerged with the ball at his feet. He sent in a swift shot that Miles could not possibly have saved, thus making 3 up for the club. The Fusiliers, who, with the game at 2 to 1, had striven hard to equalise, now seemed to lose heart, with the result that Tullock, overcoming a comparatively weak opposition, netted the ball—the fourth time for the club. Just before the whistle sounded Noble also sent the ball home, but he was ruled off-side and the goal disallowed.

Result—Hongkong, 4; Fusiliers, 1.

H.K.F.C. V. SIEGE TRAIN.

Hongkong Football Club met the Siege Train at Happy Valley on New Year's Day, when the following were the sides:—

Hongkong:—Goal—Pinckney; backs—Kew and Russell; half backs—Jenkins, Bonnar, and Howard; forwards—Lowe, Lee, Tullock, Noble, and Clapham.

Siege Train:—Goal—Field; backs—Moorhouse and O'Brien; half-backs—Harman, Nicol, and Suttie; forwards—Gettings, Bond, Phinn, and Woods.

The Siege Train kicked off with a slight breeze in their favour. The ball was sent over to the right wing, and captured by Noble, who tried a long shot that was easily returned by Field. A few seconds later he served in like manner a ball from Lee. Bond got on the leather, and the Siege Train forwards tried to rush the club's defences, but were cleverly stopped by Kew, who headed out. Clapham carried the field back into Siege Train ground, but made nothing of it, losing the ball to Harman. Jenkins gave an exhibition of pretty play, tackling Suttie and stopping the ball just on the boundary line. He centred, and Howard took up the play. Noble got a pass, but could not negotiate the ball past the Siege Train defences, and it was again re-

turned to mid-field, where Phinn took possession. He tried for goal, but shot wide. The Siege Train forwards captured from the free kick and a shot from the right wing was blocked by Kew, who, to employ a "bull," is handy with his head. A corner was conceded, but Woods, who kicked it, sent the ball behind the net. A foul was given against Clapham, when the ball had been sent out, for his being off-side, but the free kick saw it taken in charge by Noble, who shot. The attempt, however, ended abortively, the leather going to the outside of the posts. Woods tried to get down-field, but was stopped by Bonnar, who manœuvred the leather out. Lowe took possession, and passed to Noble. The latter, however, was outrun by the ball, which was sent over to the left wing of the Siege Train and footed in Pinckney's direction. Jenkins, in tackling, gave a corner, which was not converted. Another break by the club forwards ended in Noble shooting over the bar, an example followed almost immediately afterwards by Tullock, who got a pass from Jenkins. Even play for some time was the order of the game, and it looked as though half-time would come without either goal going down. A few seconds before the whistle sounded, however, this impression was falsified by Woods, who got a pass from the right wing and smartly netted the ball.

Half-time—Siege Train, 1; Hongkong, 0.

On the re-start, the Siege Train, with the score in their favour, exhibited a marked difference in tactics, indulging extensively in that "frilled" play so much in evidence in their first meeting with the club, which then lost them the match. Phinn, by a fancy back kick, jeopardised the ball, and the time occupied in regaining possession of it gave the opposing forwards time to rally. The ball was kicked past by Tullock, but it might have been otherwise, and showed the Siege Train the danger of unnecessarily fooling with the ball. A few minutes later, from a pass from Howard, Tullock succeeded in equalising for the club. The goal was greeted by loud cries of "Off-side" from the military portion of the spectators, who in the second half indulged in the reprehensible practice of hooting the referee, whose ruling—albeit thoroughly fair—did not appear to coincide with their opinions. Fouls, from various causes, were pretty frequent in this half, one side having as many against them as the other. The game, too, was twice stopped on account of hurts to players, Clapham in the first instance and one of the Siege Train in the second. The winning goal was made by Noble, who probably never before scored such a soft thing, none of his opponents attempting to stop him. There was time to make a draw of it, and the play of the Siege Train was worthy of it, but they threw their chances away by their fancy work. Phinn being the principal offender. He is undoubtedly a clever player and tricky with the ball, but fewer tricks and more goals would be more to the point.

Result—Hongkong, 2; Siege Train, 1.
Mr. J. A. Ross was the referee.

RUGBY.

A Rugby match was played at Happy Valley on Wednesday afternoon, on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club, between Officers of the Army and Officers of the Navy. The teams were:—

Army:—Back—Wall, R.A.; three-quarter backs—Harman, R.A., Grinlinton, R.A., Tregear, 6th H.C., and Stevens, R.E.; half-backs—Blake, 22nd B.I., and Forsyth, R.A.; forwards—Loring, R.A., Lewis, R.A., Watson, R.A., Bingley, R.E., Dale, R.W.F., Sharp, 3rd M.L.I., Vutto, R.E., and A. N. Other.

Navy:—Back—Fothergill; three-quarter backs—Boothby, Chetwood, MacLachlan, and Brown; half-backs—Noble and Gibbs; forwards—Mackenzie Grieve, Manley, R.M.L.I., England, Curtis, Bartlett, Dick, Stevens, and Rowe.

The match was very well contested, the Navy, if anything, being the better team. Boothby, for the Navy, made the first try, which was converted, and at half-time the Army had not succeeded in equalising. In the second half the Navy recorded two more tries. Noble and MacLachlan making the running. Both sides showed skill and good staying powers,

but Gibbs, in half, played an exceptionally good game for the Navy.

Result—One goal and 2 tries to love in favour of the Navy.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"C" MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

The December shoot of the "C" Machine Gun Company for the "Gubbay" Cup resulted in Bombardier Shoolbred maintaining his hold on this trophy and beating his previous score by two points. A prize valued \$9, given by the Shooting Committee to the members receiving from 19 to 21 points, was won by Gunner Galbraith. Best scores are as under:—

	200	400	500	H'cap.	Total
	yds	yds	yds		
* Bomb. Shoolbred	28	33	33	3	97
* Sgt. Smillie	29	31	33	—	93
Gr. Galbraith	24	27	21	20	92
Corpl. Gloyn	26	23	17	20	86
Sgt. Major Rodger	28	28	16	13	85
Sgt. Sherwin	25	28	23	8	84

* Winners of spoons.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

COMMODORE'S CUPS.

The second race for these Cups was sailed on Saturday, 29th December, round the Cowe Chow Rock and back in a very light and paltry air. The following got away to a very level start in a light west wind:—

Active	...	Mr. H. E. Pollock
Maid Marian	...	Capt. Loring
Chanticleer	...	Mr. Thornhill
Gloria	...	Officers, R.A.
Doreen	...	Col. Brown
Alannah	...	Mr. Slade
Payne	...	Officers, R.E.
Dart	...	Mr. Reece
Meteor	...	Mr. C. Kew
Sybil	...	Capt. Harris
Marjorie	...	Mr. A. Denison

The *Alannah* at once jumped away from the rest and at Green Island had established a long lead, next coming *Marjorie*, with *Meteor* and *Maid Marian* in close attendance. *Alannah* made a long board towards Capsuimoon, the above three being near Green Island and the remainder widely scattered, when suddenly the wind shifted to the south, giving *Marjorie* a long lead and she rounded the rock at five minutes past four, followed at almost equal intervals by *Meteor*, *Maid Marian*, and *Alannah*, and in this order they drifted homeward and met a flicker of air from the east which brought them home as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.	Marks.
Marjorie	7	5	—	p.m. 10
Meteor	7	34	50	" 4
Maid Marian	7	35	—	" 1

Maid Marian having won the first race, becomes the winner of the first prize, with *Marjorie* taking second and *Meteor* third.

3RD M. L. I. CUP.

Very different was Sunday, when the two very handsome cups presented by the 3rd M.L.I. were sailed for over a course as follows:—start from a line between Blackhead's Pier and a dinghy moored off the Pier, round Kowloon Rock, Channel Rocks and a markboat off Lyceemoon starboard, dinghy at line port, and Kowloon Rock and Myers buoy to starboard, finishing across the line. The donors of the cup have issued very complete cards with the racing flags coloured and a map of the chart and conditions, so there was no excuse for any mistake. At the start it was blowing a good whole-sail northeasterly wind, and on the beat to the Hunghom Point *Bonito* simply romped away, *Alannah*, who had chosen to start from the leeward end of the line, being a long way behind. On approaching Lyceemoon *Bonito*, which was leading by a very long way, ran into a calm patch, and was overtaken by *Iris* and *Alannah*, who judiciously kept closer inshore. *Bonito* however repassed *Alannah* only to be again passed by her, and the *Maid Marian* on the run down, a fresh breeze was again found towards North Point which *Iris* got first and increased her lead considerably, the first round finishing as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Iris</i>	2	18	16
<i>Alannah</i> ...	2	20	42
<i>Maid Marian</i> ...	2	21	8
<i>Bonito</i> ...	2	21	33
<i>Chanticleer</i> ...	2	22	29
<i>Meteor</i> ...	2	22	38
<i>Erica</i> ...	2	24	33
<i>Payne</i> ...	2	27	4
<i>Doreen</i> ...	2	32	10
<i>Dart</i> ...	2	34	58

Dart having started nine minutes late owing to having carried away her shroud, had done very well. In the second round *Iris* increased her lead on *Bonito* and *Alannah*, owing to their being so busy with each other, and a most enjoyable race was finished thus:—

Handicap	H.	M.	S.
Rec. 1 min. <i>Iris</i> ...	3	3	35
Scratch <i>Alannah</i> ...	3	7	22
Scratch <i>Bonito</i> ...	3	7	42
Rec. 3 min. <i>Maid Marian</i> ...	3	9	30
" 4 " <i>Meteor</i> ...	3	9	37
" 3 " <i>Erica</i> ...	3	10	18
" 4 " <i>Chanticleer</i> ...	3	10	27
" 14 " <i>Payne</i> ...	3	16	52 (2nd prize.)
" 7 " <i>Doreen</i> ...	3	20	4
" 10 " <i>Dart</i> ...	3	23	45
" 8 " <i>Active</i> ...	3	29	28
" 14 " <i>Ladybird</i> ...	3	34	51

Club Race No. 5 will be sailed on the 6th inst. over course No. 10.

PROGRAMME.

We have received from the Hon. Secretary the following programme:—

Sailing Races.

1.—A race for yachts 24 ft. linear rating and under, belonging to members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. No time allowance. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$5.

2.—A Handicap race for yachts 24 ft. linear rating and under, belonging to members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$5.

3.—A Handicap race for all yachts belonging to members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$5.

4.—A race for boats belonging to the Royal Navy, any rig. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$2.

5.—A race for boats belonging to the Royal Navy, Service rig. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$2.

6.—A race for all open boats (Chinese-owned boats excluded). Time allowance, 15 secs. per foot of length of boat overall per mile. Prize, a Cup. Entrance \$2.

All the above to be sailed over a triangular course of about twelve miles, under the rules of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Service boats in addition to be subject to the time allowances and special conditions, as laid down in the latest rules for sailing races in the China Fleet.

Entries (accompanied by entrance fees) to be sent by noon on January 12th to the Hon. Sec., Major Koe, at the Hongkong Club or to the A.S.C. Office, Fletcher Street.

Rowing Races.

1.—International four-oared race. Entrance \$10.

2.—Scratch fours, limited to two crews each from Victoria Recreation Club and the Hongkong Boat Club. Entrance \$10.

3.—Single sculling tub race. Entrance \$2.

4.—A race for five-oared whalers, belonging to the Royal Navy. 1st prize \$20. 2nd prize \$10.

5.—A race for six-oared galleys, belonging to men-of-war of any nationality. 1st prize \$25. 2nd prize \$12.

6.—A race for twelve-oared cutters, belonging to the Royal Navy. 1st prize \$40. 2nd prize \$20.

7.—A race for—oared boats, belonging to the garrison. 1st prize \$25. 2nd prize \$10.

8.—A race for all boats belonging to the Royal Navy. 1st prize \$30. 2nd prize \$15.

In races 4—8, four boats to start or no second prize will be given.

The course for above will be from opposite Yaumati, finishing at H.M.S. *Wivern*, distance about three-quarters of a mile, except for No. 3, which will be about half-a-mile.

Entries (accompanied by entrance fees) to be sent by noon on 12th January to the Hon. Secretary, Major Koe, at the Hongkong Club, or to the A.S.C. Office Fletcher Street.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT EVENTS, 1900.

JANUARY.

1st—Taikoo Sports at Quarry Bay.

6th—H.M.S. *Tweed*'s steam cutter had a brush with pirates on the West River. The

pirates, on the launch *Yuening*, fled up a creek to Chutonsan, left the launch, and reinforced by 50 villagers, fired on the crew of the cutter, wounding one severely. The latter recovered the launch and returned to the *Tweed*.—Variety Entertainment at the City Hall in aid of the South African Fund. \$1,200 raised. —35, West Street gutted by fire.

8th—Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., re-elected to Legislative Council as Unofficial Member by the Justices of the Peace.

13th—Cinematograph Entertainment at the City Hall in aid of the War Relief Fund.

14th—H. E. Li Hung-chang arrived at Hongkong from the North on his way to take up the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang.—Funeral of Mr. Granville Sharp at Hongkong, his body having been cremated in England.

15th—Li Hung-chang called on H. E. the Governor and proceeded to Canton.—Mr. W. V. Drummond delivered an address on "National Trouble" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.—Prince Henry of Prussia left Singapore for Europe.—Steam launch *Hunglee* pirated at Kongmoon.

18th—Li Hung-chang took over the seals of the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang.

21st—Steamer *Yao Kum* running between Canton and Suncho seized by pirates, who also boarded a mandarin cruiser.

23rd—Prince Waldemar of Denmark reached Hongkong in the Danish cruiser *Valkyrien*, and called on H. E. the Governor.—Annual Prize Distribution at Queen's College. Address by Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart.

24th—Prize Distribution at the Diocesan School by the Bishop of Victoria.—Imperial Decree announcing the resignation of the Emperor Kwang Hsu and succession of Pu Chun.

26th—Libel action brought by Mr. Nervegna against the proprietor and the publisher of the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* given in Mr. Nervegna's favour. \$11,370 damages.

27th—Fatal accident on U. S. gunboat *Wheeling* during a salute in honour of the German Emperor's birthday. Two men were killed.—Kang Yu-wei, the Reformer, left Hongkong for Singapore under police protection.—Dramatic entertainment at the Club Lusitano.—V.R.C. Smoking Concert in aid of the South African War Fund.

29th—Hon. W. Meigh Goodman delivered an address on "Criminal Law and its Historical Development" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.—Annual meeting of subscribers and seat-holders of St. John's Cathedral.—Fire at 1335, Queen's Road Central. Damage \$7,500.

31st—Defeat and death of Mat Salleh in North Borneo.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—Baseball exhibition by U.S.S. *Monadnock* at Happy Valley in aid of the War Relief Fund.

6th—Death of Mr. D. Noronha.

7th—Big Fire at Canton. 200 to 300 houses burnt.

9th—Murder of Messrs. Kiddle and Sutherland at Mengka, on the Burma-Yunnan frontier.

12th—Hongkong A.D.C. produce *The Yeoman of the Guard*.

14th—Mrs. Archibald Little delivered an address on "Footbinding" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

15th—Imperial Edict offered 100,000 taels for Kang Yu-wei, alive or dead.

20th—Hongkong Races, first day.

21st—Hongkong Races, second day.—Dr. Morrison, *Times* correspondent, visited Hongkong on his way to Peking.

22nd—Hongkong Races, third day.

23rd—Great fire at Yokohama. 350 houses burnt.

24th—Arrest at Macao of King Lion-shan, ex-superintendent of Chinese Imperial Telegraphs at Shanghai. King, who was known to be a Reformer, fled from Shanghai, and was arrested at Macao, on a charge of embezzlement, at the instance of the Chinese

Government.—Wreck of the American steam-launch *Lee Po* on the Pratas Shoals.

26th—Hongkong A.D.C.'s final performance of *The Yeoman of the Guard*.—Hongkong Races, off day.—Punishment inflicted on the Was by British and Chinese forces to avenge the Mengka murders. Some 50 of the Was were killed on this and the succeeding day and 2,000 houses burnt.

27th—Captain G. C. Anderson delivered an address on "The Situation in the Far East" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.—Wreck of a Chinese passenger junk near Kongmoon. 80 passengers missing.

28th—Closing of the South African (Soldiers' and Sailors' Families) Fund at Hongkong. Over \$150,000 subscribed.

MARCH.

1st—Reception of Chinese women at Government House in connection with the Natural Feet Society.—Relief of Ladysmith announced at the R. W. F. Regiment Dinner.—Extension of the French Settlement at Shanghai.

3rd—Hongkong Cricket Club defeated by the Garrison by 39 runs.

5th—Final performance by the A. D. C. of *The Yeoman of the Guard*.

7th—Capt. Hastings, Postmaster General, left Hongkong on a year's furlough.—Commander Murray Rumsey, R.N., Harbour Master, went on leave.

8th—Murder of an Indian Lance-sergeant of the Hongkong Regiment.

14th—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's Peking premises destroyed by fire.

15th—Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, Italian Consul, delivered an address on "The Trans-Siberian Railway" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

16th—Rear-Admiral Yeh called on H.E. the Governor of Hongkong.

17th—Steam-launch pirated between Canton and Kunshan. The pirates and the launch were recaptured by the Customs launch *Foo Men*.—Draw in the Hongkong Challenge Shield final tie between G. and H. Cos., R. W. F.

19th—Military Tattoo at Headquarter House.—Dallas Company in *The Geisha* at the Theatre.

21st—Annual Inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.—New railway bridge over the Perak River opened by Sir Frank Swettenham.

24th—Hon. R. D. Ormsby appointed Acting President of the Sanitary Board.—G. Co., R. W. F., defeated H. Co., R. W. F., in the final tie of the Hongkong Challenge Shield by 3-1.—Presentation to Mr. W. D. Braidwood at Victoria English School.

25th—Japanese Naval Manœuvres commenced.

26th—Mr. J. W. Jones delivered an address on "The Grip on Colonial Empire" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.—H.M.S. *Victorious* left Hongkong for home.

27th—Reuter's correspondent at Peking announced Boxer troubles around Tientsin.

28th—Hongkong Schools Challenge Sports.—Disturbance at Weihaiwei about taxes. A riot was avoided by the admirable behaviour of the First Chinese Regiment.

29th—Petition against the rise of prices in food-stuffs presented at the Legislative Council.

30th—Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., received in special audience by the Emperor of Corea; appointed Consul-General for Corea in London.—Presentation to Mr. Lawrence Gibbs, late of the Public Works Department.—Two prominent Filipinos, Gonzales and Morales, executed in the Philippines.

31st—Belilios Trust Prize distribution by Major-General Gascoigne.—Oxford and Cambridge Dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.—V.R.C. Sixth Athletic Meeting.

APRIL.

1st—Attack on the steam-launch *Changsha* on the West River. The pirates secured \$1,000 worth of spoil.—Russia obtained permission to buy a tract of land at Masampo, Corea.

2nd—Opening of the Belilios Reformatory at Causeway Bay by H. E. the Governor.

3rd—Concert by Mr. Alec Marsh.—General Meeting of the Hongkong Rifle Association.—Launch of the *Pioneer* at Shanghai for service on the Upper Yangtze.

4th—Departure from Hongkong of H. E. the Governor on a tour in China and Japan.—Judgment in the case, Belilios v. the Bank

of China and Japan, entered for the defendants.—Sir Thomas Jackson went on leave to England.—Piratical attack on the British steamer *Tung Kong* on the West River near Wongmoon.

5th—Fifth National Christian Endeavour Convention at Foochow.

6th—Suicide of Mr. S. B. Terry at Connaught House Hotel.

8th—Second visit of Prince Waldemar of Denmark to Hongkong on the birthday of King Christian IX.—The week commencing with this day saw the first double figures in the plague outbreak at Hongkong.

9th—Meeting of the Executive Committee, Diamond Jubilee Fund.

10th—Royal Artillery Sports.

11th—Presentation of an Address by Chinese merchants to Hon. T. H. Whitehead on his departure for a holiday.

14—Soldiers' Club opened by Major-General Gascoigne.

19th—Variety Entertainment at the Theatre in aid of the Indian Famine Fund.—Death of Mr. Boyd Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, at Swatow.

22nd—Senhor Galhardo, late Governor of Macao, visited Hongkong on his way to Goa.

26th—Death at Shanghai of Sir Nicholas Hannen, Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China and Japan.

28th—First Gymkhana of the season at Hongkong.—Presentation of an address to Dr. Bateson Wright on going home on leave.

MAY.

1st—Annual Meeting of shareholders and subscribers in connection with the City Hall.

2nd—Mr. H. E. Pollock delivered an address on "Some serious local problems and a few suggestions for dealing with them" before the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.—Presentation to Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, J. P.

5th—Disturbances near Weihaiwei. Major Penrose was wounded, but was rescued by Col. Bower and an escort.—General Otis handed over his command to General McArthur at Manila.—Rear-Admiral Bamey visited Hongkong.—Peking races.

6th—Capt. Watson was attacked by 2,000 Chinese at Tsaoimiatze, Weihaiwei, but the attack was repulsed.

8th—H. M. S. *Terrible* reached Hongkong from South Africa. On her arrival an address was presented.

9th—Review of the crew of the *Terrible* on the new parade ground by the Acting Governor Major-General Gascoigne, and in the evening a reception dinner and smoking concert was given to the non-commissioned officers and men.

10th—Marriage of the Crown Prince of Japan.

12th—Sports in honour of H.M.S. *Terrible* at Happy Valley.—Entertainment at the Club Lusitano in aid of the Indian Famine Fund.

13th—Piracy took place on the steam-launch *Fook Sung* in Castlepeak Bay.

14th—Suicide of an American, A. W. Upton, in Chamberlain Road, Hongkong.

17th—City of Victoria declared infected with plague at a special meeting of the Sanitary Board.—Tramway riots at Seoul.

18th—U. S. Rear-Admiral J. C. Watson arrived at Hongkong.—Death by misadventure of the second officer of the *Royalist* in Hongkong Harbour.—Court-martial on H.M.S. *Terrible* on Lieut.-Commander Kelly, of H.M.S. *Whiting*.

19th—A fete in the honour of H.M.S. *Terrible* was held on the Cricket Ground at night.—*Hongkong Daily Press* enlarged to eight pages.

20th—Service at St. John's Cathedral of thanksgiving for the relief of Mafeking.

21st—Joint Note from the Ambassadors at Peking, calling the attention of the Chinese Government to the Boxer troubles.

24th—Queen's Birthday celebrations at Hongkong. The Garrison and men of the Royal Navy paraded at Happy Valley. Reception at Government House by the Acting Governor.

25th—The P. & O. s.s. *Coromandel* on arrival from Shanghai was quarantined, owing to two plague cases among the European members of the crew.

27th—Boxers burn station on the Lu-Han line.

28th—Boxers burn stations between Peking and Paotingfu. Belgian engineers and other refugees started from Paotingfu to cut their way to Tientsin. Fengtai station and works burnt.—Railway communication with Peking interrupted.

30th—Guards for Peking Legations commenced arriving at Tientsin.

31st—Extraordinary panic among the fishing population off Aberdeen.—British, American, French, Russian, Italian, and Japanese guards went up by rail to Peking from Tientsin.

JUNE.

1st—Departure of the Philippine Commissioners on the U.S. transport *Hancock* for Manila. Mr. F. A. Hazeland commenced his duties as Acting Police Magistrate at Hongkong.—Regatta at Swatow—Dragon Boat Festival at Canton.

2nd—Second Gymkhana Meeting at Hongkong.—Murder of Revs. Norman and Robinson.—The Paotingfu refugees reached Tientsin.

3rd—U. S. Philippine Commission reached Manila.

5th—H.M.S. *Rosario* reached Hongkong on her way to the China squadron.—Railway intercourse between Peking and Tientsin finally destroyed.

6th—Departure of Mr. Herbert Smith, M.L.C., from Hongkong.

7th—Trooping of the colours at Hongkong to celebrate the capture of Pretoria.—China coolie immigration via Hongkong prohibited at Singapore.—Large allied force landed at Taku.—Decree sympathetic to Boxers in *Peking Gazette*.

10th—Christmas Is'and annexed to the Straits Settlements.—Admiral Seymour started with 800 allied troops for Peking. Telegraphic communication with Peking from coast ceased.

11th—Murder of Japanese Chancellor, at Peking.

13th—Lecture at the Theatre by Captain Percy Scott and Commander Limpus on "Mountings of the Naval Guns and their subsequent use with the Ladysmith Relief Column." The proceeds were given to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

14th—Meeting of the Volunteer Corps to consider new Headquarters.—Fighting outside Austrian Legation at Peking. All telegraphic communication ceased.—Admiral Seymour cut off.

15th—The hired steamer *Hingsang* left for the north with 400 men of the Hongkong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery.—Heavy rain-storm at Hongkong, flooding the lower part of the city.

16th—Allied naval commanders demanded the surrender of the Taku Forts.—*Terrible* took 300 Welsh Fusiliers and Engineers from Hongkong.

17th—Taku Forts opened fire and were captured by the allied warships.—Chinese bombardment of Tientsin began.

19th—Admiral Seymour reached a point 25 miles from Peking, but was compelled to retreat.

20th—Murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister, at Peking.—U.S. President grants 90 days' amnesty to armed Filipinos and their sympathisers.

21st—Li Hung-chang interviewed at Canton by a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*.—H.M.S. *Terrible* reached Tongku. First Legation (Austrian) at Peking captured by Kansu troops.

22nd—Two attempts to relieve Tientsin failed.

23rd—Successful third attempt to reach Tientsin. Chinese remained in force in the neighbourhood.

24th—All Legations at Peking destroyed except British, French, and German.—Police force in the New Territory strengthened in case of disturbances.

25th—First Indian transport started for China.

26th—Admiral Seymour relieved.

27th—Meeting at the City Hall about a proposed new Rifle Corps.

28th—U.S.S. *Brooklyn* with Admiral Bamey called at Hongkong on her way north.—U.S.S. *Oregon* struck a rock near Chefoo.

30th—Return of H.E. the Governor Sir Henry A. Blake.—Plague epidemic at its maximum. 99 cases and 98 deaths occurred during the past week in Hongkong.

JULY.

1st—Condition of Peking reported desperate.

2nd—In a landslide in New Street six lives were lost.

3rd—Two houses collapsed in Des Voeux Road. A fire resulted, causing one death.—Large public meeting at Canton of gentry and guilds to consider Li Hung-chang's defence scheme.

4th—Last letters to hand from Sir C. MacDonald and Mr. Conger. 44 killed and 83 wounded at the Legation to date.

5th—Local Defence Committee at Swatow petitioned Hongkong for arms and ammunition and for a gunboat.

6th—H.E. the Governor telegraphed to Shanghai and received a reply denying that any confirmation had been received of the story of the Peking massacre.

9th—The Chief Justice delivered judgment in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction re the Kung Hing Shing Kee Firm, debtors, ex parte Albert Ahwee, a creditor.—*Nerbudda*, first Indian transport, reached Hongkong.—Japanese captured Tientsin Arsenal.

10th—Third Gymkhana meeting at Happy Valley.

12th—V.R.C. annual general meeting.

13th—Fray occurred in Queen's Road East between some Malays and Chinese.

14th—120 more Welsh Fusiliers left Hongkong for North.—Allies captured Tientsin native city with a loss of 775 men.

15th—General Gaselee reached Hongkong.

16th—Reported armistice at Peking. 62 deaths at Legations to date.

17th—Li Hung-chang left Canton for the north.—Yamati launch *Cheong Yuen* seized by 20 passengers, headed for the Canton River, and then abandoned.

18th—Li Hung-chang on his way to Chihli paid an official call on the Governor of Hongkong, leaving the same morning.—Death of Gen. Borgnis Desbordes, French Commander-in-chief in Indo-China.

20th—H.E. the Governor laid the foundation stone of a day school for Kowloon, the gift of Mr. Ho Tung.

21st—H.M.S. *Goliath* reached Hongkong.—Hongkong Jockey Club decided to import Australian ponies to secure a supply of subscription griffins.—Birthday of the Emperor Kwang Hsu celebrated with great display by the Chinese in Hongkong.

22nd—Li Hung-chang arrived in Shanghai, meeting with a cold reception.—Madras Light Infantry reached Hongkong.

26th—Russians attacked a stockade outside Newchwang native city.

27th—Asphyxiation of two men in the double bottom of H.M.S. *Goliath*.

29th—On and about this date anti-Christian riots took place at Ung-kung and the Swatow district generally.

AUGUST.

1st—Requiem Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, for the late King of Italy.—The Chief Justice welcomed the two new Q.C.s, the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman and Mr. H. E. Pollock, at the Supreme Court.—Admiral Seymour paid a visit to Nanking.

3rd—Armed robbery at Mirs Bay.—Sir C. MacDonald's cypher message reported the Legation fortifications strengthened.

4th—Russian flag hoisted at Newchwang.—Kowloon Bowling Club opened.—Hongkong Volunteer Field day at East Point.

5th—The advance on Peking started. The Allies routed the Chinese at Peitsang.

6th—Russians seized the Newchwang terminus of the Shanhaikwan railway.—Allies captured Yangtsun; on the line to Peking.

7th—H.M.S. *Goliath* left Hongkong for the North.

9th—Allies reached Hosiwu.

11th—The Allies reached Matou.—Consul Scott at Canton received a message from Sir Claude MacDonald at Peking, stating the situation to be desperate.—The new Governor of Macao, H. E. Senhor Horta e Costa arrived in Hongkong on his way to Macao, leaving next morning.

14th—Allies outside the walls of Peking. Russians enter Chinese City.—Gen. Craigh arrived off Shanghai with the Indian troops. Protests were made against their landing and the troops were temporarily detained on board.

- 15th—Allies entered Peking and rescued the Legations.
 17th—Wreck of the *Futami Maru* off Cape Calavite, Mindoro, P.I.
 18th—With the end of this week the plague epidemic dropped below double figures.—Indian troops landed at Shanghai.
 20th—Thanksgiving Service at St. John's Cathedral for the relief of Peking, the sermon being preached by the Bishop of Victoria.
 23rd—Death of Lieut.-Col. Ryan, military P.M.O. at Hongkong.—Arrival of the hospital-ship *Carthage*.
 24th—Small Japanese Buddhist temple burnt at Amoy. The Japanese in consequence landed armed men and crossed over to the Settlements.—Sir Walter Hillier arrived at Tientsin.
 25th—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Happy Valley.
 26th—Australian Naval Brigade arrived from Sydney on the *Salamis*.
 27th—French troops from Indo-China landed in Shanghai.—Meeting at the City Hall on the proposed Home Guard. It was decided to form a reserve company of the Volunteers.
 28th—The Allied troops at Peking marched through the Sacred City.
 30th—H.M.S. *Isis* landed 70 marines in the British Concession, Amoy.—Suppression of the Canton newspapers for publishing false news.—Emperor and Empress Dowager at Taiyuanfu, Shansi.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1st—Philippine Civil Commission commenced its sittings.
 4th—Judgment in the Supreme Court in the case between Captain Raymond and certain Filipinos.
 6th—500 German troops landed in Shanghai.
 7th—Death of Mrs. Scott, wife of the Bishop of North China, at Nagasaki.—British and Japanese guards withdrawn from Amoy.
 8th—Chinese Feast of Lanterns.—Preparations were made in event of disturbances in Hongkong, but the night passed off quietly.
 9th—Riot at 'Tai Kok 'tsui'. Four Indian constables were assaulted by a crowd of Chinese roughs.—False alarm at the French Concession, Shameen.
 10th—600 Japanese landed in Shanghai.—Heavy gale blew on this and the next day, causing some damage to boats and marshes. The transport *Nuddea* on her way from Rangoon to Hongkong was caught in a typhoon, lost her foremast, and was otherwise damaged.—The French General Voyron reached Hongkong on his way to the north.—22,000 Allies at Peking on this date.
 15th—Storm, typhoon and floods in Formosa.—5,000 Russian troops left Peking.
 17th—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club.
 18th—Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-chief of the allied forces, arrived in Hongkong. He called at Government and Headquarter Houses and proceeded north on the *Hertha*.
 19th—Riot in Kumbhuk neighbourhood, Kwangtung.
 20th—Germans and Russians captured Pei-tang forts.—Li Hung-chang at Tientsin.
 21st—Count von Waldersee reached Shanghai.
 22nd—V. R. C. Aquatic Sports first day.
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 23rd—Resignation by H. E. Hugh Clifford of the Governorship of British North Borneo.
 24th—Meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association.—Anti-Christian riots at Shekloong, east of Canton.
 25th—Collapse of a building in Hollywood Road. Two were killed and four seriously injured.
 26th—H. K. V. C. promenade concert in aid of the Ladies' Military Hospital Fund.—Trial trip of the new Government yacht *Stanley*.
 28th—Disastrous fire at Mongkotsui, near Yau-mati.—Festivities at Macao and at the Club Lusitano, Hongkong, in honour of the birthday of the King and Queen of Portugal.
 29th—Queen's College Athletic Sports.—Sir E. Satow reached Shanghai on his way to a change of posts with Sir C. MacDonald.

OCTOBER.

- 3rd—Information received that all vessels under the British flag had been withdrawn from the West River, owing to restrictive regulations and differential treatment of British ships.
 4th—Attempt on the life of the Empress Dow-

- ager by an alleged "Boxer" on the journey from Taiyuanfu to Hsianfu.
 5th—Insurgents in Kwangtung seized the town of Saiwan. Captain Superintendent May was in consequence despatched to the New Territory.
 6th—Fifth Gymkhana meeting at Hongkong.—Opening of the Hongkong cricket season.—Swimming gala at Kowloon by the V.R.C.
 7th—H.M.S. *Pigmy* hoisted the British flag at Shanhaikwan.
 8th—Great defeat of Boxers at Tsangchou by General Mei. 6,000 were reported killed.
 9th—Sir E. Satow left Shanghai on his way to his new post as H.M. Minister at Peking.—Hospital-ship *Gwiltior* reached Hongkong.
 10th—Kwangtung rebels defeated the Imperialists and captured Waichow.
 12th—Imperialists recaptured Waichow.
 13th—French force under Gen. Voyron reached Paotingfu and found it almost deserted.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
 14th—Tornado at Tsingtao, Shantung.—Scare at Macao. All the troops and volunteers turned out.—Piracy on the *Naochau*, a steam-launch flying the French flag, between Kwanchauwan and Hongkong. Two men were killed and \$32,000 stolen.

- 15th—British forces on the New Territory border strengthened owing to the disturbances in Kwangtung.

- 16th—Count von Waldersee left Tientsin for Peking.

- 18th—Annam suffering heavily from the effect of two typhoons, the second of which ended on this day. Over 15,000 lives were reported lost in Tourane.

- 19th—Hongkong Volunteers went into camp at Kowloon.—Anglo-Japanese treaty concerning inheritances ratified.

- 20th—Ball at Macao in honour of the birthday of H.E. Senhor Horta e Costa.

- 22nd—Commencement of the Kobe Cricket Week.

- 24th—Attack on the Japanese Empress by a lunatic.

- 25th—Discussion at the Sanitary Board on "The Board and certain public buildings."

- The question of the functions of the Board was argued.—Messrs. Alec Marsh and A. G. Ward's First Subscription Concert at St. George's Hall.—Kang Yu-wei disclaimed in a letter to the *Hongkong Daily Press* any connection with the Kwangtung rebels.—Sir Claude MacDonald left Peking.

- 28th—Powder magazine explosion near the Governor's Yamen, Canton. Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, reported to have committed suicide. This subsequently proved untrue.

- 29th—Hongkong Volunteers broke up camp at Kowloon and returned to Hongkong.

- 30th—Blue Funnel steamer *Menelaus* went ashore on Green Island.

- 31st—Kwangtung rebellion reported on the point of collapse.—H.M.S. *Terrible* this week made a world's shooting record.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st—Shanghai Races first day.—H. E. the Governor's decision on the cross-walls made public.—Large strike of shopkeepers at Canton for two days.

- 2nd—Royal Welsh Fusiliers returned to Hongkong from North China.—German steam pinnace *Schamien* surprised and routed some pirates at Shekmoon, near Canton.—Shanghai races second day.

- 3rd—Shanghai races third day.

- 5th—Organ Recital at the Union Church.—Conference of foreign Ministers at Peking.

- 6th—Accident during the removal of two large naval guns from Belcher's Fort to the Artillery Barracks.

- 7th—Return to Hongkong of the Asiatic Artillery.—Execution of Chinese officials at Paotingfu for missionary murders.

- 9th—Strong typhoon at Hongkong, continuing until the morning of the 10th. H.M.S. *Sandpiper* and the dredger *Canton River* sunk. 200 lives and 270 junks, etc., lost. Much damage done on the island and in Kowloon.

- 13th—Typhoon at Guam, P. I. U.S. cruiser *Yosemite* wrecked.

- 14th—Public meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association.—Hongkong defeated Shanghai in the interport Shooting Match. Singapore, who shot off later, took second place.—Organ recital at St. John's Cathedral.

- 15th—Interview between Count von Waldersee and Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang.

- 20th—Sham Fight at Kowloon.—Lady Blake opened the Women's Conference at Shanghai on the Home Life of Chinese Women.

- 21st—Judgment given in the Supreme Court in the case *Radecker v. Girault*.—Canton native Press revived.

- 22nd—Second Subscription Concert by Messrs Marsh and Ward.—H.M.S. *Sandpiper* raised.

- 23rd—Decision at the Magistracy on the Lye-mun Gambling Case.

- 24th—The Hongkong A.D.C. performed *Our Flat* at the Theatre Royal.

- 26th—Meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Club, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne presiding.—Second performance of *Our Flat* by the A.D.C.

- 27th—Affray at Shanghai between French soldiers and the police.

- 28th—The Consular Body at Shanghai decided to prohibit the import of articles for use in the manufacture of war material. The Japanese Consul's adhesion was afterwards withdrawn.

- 29th—Blake Pier at Hongkong opened by H.E. the Governor.—Annual Conference of the Church Missionary Society at Hongkong.

- 30th—St. Andrew's Ball in the City Hall, Hongkong.—Sham fight at Yau-mati.

DECEMBER.

- 1st—Empress Dowager's birthday. Foreign warships on the Yangtze were reported to have dressed ship and saluted the occasion.—Judgment at the Supreme Court in the case *Howard and Stephens v. the Attorney-General*.

- 2nd—A Chinese attempt to blow up the East Arsenal, Tientsin, failed.—Fire in Queen's Road Central.—*Al fresco fete* of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

- 3rd—Third performance of *Our Flat* by the A.D.C., in aid of the Italian Convent.—Disturbance between British and French sailors in Hongkong.

- 4th—The Club Germania beat the Hongkong Club in a bowling match.—Sham Fight in Hongkong.

- 5th—Heavy-weight Boxing Championship of the East at the City Hall.—Death of Dr. N. B. Dennys at the Peak Hospital.

- 6th—Earl Beauchamp, ex-Governor of New South Wales, visited Hongkong on his way home.—Foochow Athletic Sports.

- 9th—Fire at Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road Central.

- 10th—Death of Mr. L. Suidter at Hongkong.—A terrible launch accident near Yung Kee resulted in the drowning of 200 Chinese.

- 11th—Concert in St. George's Hall in aid of the Royal Naval Canteen.

- 13th—Murderous assault at Shatin on a Chinese foreman, which resulted in his ultimate death.

- 14th—An Imperial Decree authorised Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang to place the Imperial Seal on their credentials.

- 15th—Hongkong Garrison and Volunteers joined in tactical exercises in the New Territory.

- 17th—Meeting of the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee in the Council Chamber, Hongkong. It was decided that the fund should close on the 22nd December.

- 18th—General Meeting of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League.

- 19th—Boxing tournament at the City Hall.

- 21st—Taku-Tientsin telegraph line opened.

- 21st—Distribution of prizes at Belilios Public School for Girls.

- 22nd—Representatives of the Powers signed the Joint Note at Peking.—In the final tie of the Hongkong Gun Club Mr. J. A. Mackay defeated H.E. Sir H. A. Blake.

- 24th—Joint Note of the Powers presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

- 26th—United Services beat Hongkong Cricket Club by 7 wickets.

- 27th—Messrs. Marsh's and Ward's third subscription concert.

- 31st—V. R. C.'s new Club House in Austin Road, Kowloon, opened.

- Perak defeated the visiting team from Singapore at cricket on the 22nd ult. by two wickets. According to the *Straits Times* correspondent the finish was an exciting one, but Singapore had no luck.

H.E. WU ON THE FOREIGN PRESS IN CHINA.

At a discussion in Philadelphia last November on "The Causes of the Unpopularity of the Foreigner in China," the principal speaker was H.E. Wu Ting Tang, Chinese Minister at Washington, who seems quite one of the most popular speakers in the United States just now. His Excellency endeavoured to explain some of the causes. In the course of an interesting speech he made some severe remarks on the foreign Press in China. These we quote below. It will be seen that the Chinese Minister rather overstated his case. He said:

I cannot help adverting to the character of the foreign Press in China. Its general tone is calculated to set the whole Chinese nation against foreigners and things foreign. Take up any foreign newspaper published in China, and you will find that columns are devoted in almost every issue to denouncing the Chinese Government and its officials, and condemning everything which the people hold dear and sacred. Far be it from me to assert that all Chinese officials are men of immaculate characters. I admit that in China, as in every other country, some of the officials are unworthy of public trust. But the foreign newspapers in China lead one to believe that the Chinese Government is nothing but a sham; that the officials are all scoundrels; that the people are ground down by fearful oppression. It seems to be their settled policy to pick flaws in everything the Chinese do, and begrudge even a small crumb of justice which is their due.

"The recent unfortunate uprising in China is a Godsend to writers for the foreign Press. It unfortunately furnishes them with just the kind of material for blackguarding the Government and people of China without stint. We Chinese representatives abroad, as well as many high officials and intelligent Chinese, deplore as deeply and denounce as strongly as does any foreigner, the frightful atrocities recently perpetrated.

"It should be remembered that the violence of the Tientsin and Peking mobs was not directed against foreigners alone, but also against a large portion of their own countrymen. The crimes committed by the Boxers are imputed to the machination of the whole nation. Even the diplomatic representatives of China abroad have not escaped the general condemnation, but have been treated as *particeps criminis*. Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the *London Times* in Peking, went so far as to charge my colleague in London, Sir Chichen Lofengluh, and myself with barefaced mendacity in his telegraphic despatches.

"I hope to be able to live down all slanders of this kind. But the general mass of the Chinese people are not of so philosophical turn of mind. When they see such sweeping attacks upon their country, their public men, their traditions and their institutions made by the foreign newspapers in China, it is a wonder that they entertain anything of a friendly feeling toward their slanderers. I should like to mention that I and those Chinese, who have a knowledge of some foreign language, as a rule, stand up for the foreigners in China, and for this reason we are generally regarded with suspicion by many of our conservative countrymen.

"Events of recent years in China have done much to increase the bitter feeling already existing between the Chinese and the foreigners. The seizure of territory without proper compensation; the forcible taking of lands from their Chinese owners, who have been in continuous possession from time immemorial; the rough treatment received by those in defence of their rights, sometimes resulting in bloodshed; these have added fuel to the flame and contributed to the unpopularity of foreigners among the Chinese. In saying this, I do not wish to convey the impression that the Chinese are entirely free from blame. They are at fault in that they generally are over-suspicious of foreigners, and do not study and appreciate the good points possessed by them."

A court-martial was to be held at Shanghai on the 28th ult. on a private of the 14th Sikhs, who despatched a comrade with three bullets and several bayonet thrusts in the stomach.

HONGKONG.

There was a small outbreak of fire at Quarry Bay on Thursday and a few matchsheds were destroyed.

The German battleship *Weissenburg* left for Amoy and the German cruiser *Seeadler* for Swatow on the 30th ult.

Through being overladen with coal, a junk (No. 10,540) capsized in the Harbour on Thursday, alongside the steamer *Taisang*.

The 29th ult. was the warmest day that has been experienced in the colony during the month of December for the past fourteen years.

Dock launch No. 6 collided with the launch *Guiding Star* in the harbour on Thursday. The former craft was slightly damaged.

The body of the man who was found in the Sam-to Lane Nullah on New Year's night has been identified as a destitute seaman named Kelly who had recently arrived in the colony from Manila.

The return of cases of communicable diseases in the Colony last week shows that, apart from the one fatal plague case, there were two instances of enteric fever, one imported from Shanghai. One of these proved fatal.

Rear-Admiral Kirchhoff, who arrived in the harbour on board the German cruiser *Hansa*, landed at Murray Pier on the 2nd inst., and was received by a guard of honour composed of men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Accompanied by his flag-lieutenant and Dr. Long (Acting German Consul), the Rear-Admiral called upon H. E. the Governor, G.C.M.G., to whom he also conveyed the greetings of Prince Henry of Prussia, and H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G.

The many friends of Mr. Joseph Robert Grimble, late Inspector of Nuisances in the colony, will regret to hear of his death, which took place on the 31st ult. at his residence at West Point. Mr. Grimble, who was just fifty-one years of age, had served the Colonial Government for nearly thirty years, and in September, 1899, retired on a well-earned pension. Diabetes was the cause of death. The deceased was a widower, but leaves four young children to mourn his loss.

Inspector McEwan, of the Naval Yard, with four members of the town police, on the 28th ult. celebrated his tenth year in the colony by entertaining a number of the town police, with their friends, to a dinner in Thomas's Grill Rooms. The company numbered twenty-five, and there were three pipers in attendance, who beguiled the evening with reels, schottisches, etc. Mrs. McEwan, wife of the host, sang several Scotch songs very creditably, after which Inspectors McNab and Cuthbert, on behalf of the company, thanked Inspector McEwan for the entertainment so generously provided. Dancing was then indulged in until midnight.

There was a special service on the 31st ult. at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to commemorate the closing of this century and to herald in the new one. The service was a penitential and thanksgiving one, and started at 11 p.m. by the clergy singing the penitential psalms, followed at midnight by a High Mass, at which the Right Rev. Bishop Piazzoli officiated. The choir, composed of 25 ladies and gentlemen under the leadership of Mr. E. Danenberg, with Mr. Baptista at the organ, sang Farmer's Mass in B flat. Immediately after the Mass a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, and the service concluded with the Benediction. The Cathedral was illuminated for the occasion.

We much regret to hear that Dr. Rieloff, the German Consul at Hongkong, is compelled, owing to ill-health, to return to Europe. Dr. Rieloff came to Hongkong in 1898, and has made himself universally popular, fully carrying out the anticipations which had been formed of him on his previous record. We are informed that for some time now Dr. Rieloff during his stay here has suffered from a serious malady, which only an excellent constitution has enabled him to resist. But he is still far from well, and his medical advisers are imperative in ordering him to leave the East. He sails by the N.D.L. steamer *Prinzess Irene* for Suez on the 9th inst., and, after a stay at Cairo to recuperate, will journey by easy stages to Berlin. The Consul will therefore be unable to visit his numerous friends to say farewell personally. A rapid convalescence will be the wish of all his friends here.

The steamer *Whampoa* (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) collided in the harbour on the 27th ult. off Kowloon Point, with ballast boat No. 469, capsizing her. The crew, numbering twenty, were picked up by the steam launch *Yau Lee*.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 259 non-Chinese and 99 Chinese visited the former, and 337 non-Chinese and 1,721 Chinese the latter institution.

The four French sailors who were charged before Mr. Kemp with disorderly conduct in the public streets were brought up on remand on Thursday. Two were discharged, and the other two were fined \$5 and \$3 respectively, which were at once paid.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Miss Hermogena Romero ... \$50

A Friend ... 25

Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Treasurer of the Seaman's Church and Mission Fund, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following further subscription:—

Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. ... \$50

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Pawnbrokers' Guild ... \$100

A Patient ... 5

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Consul, informs as that the copy of invoice hitherto required to be filed at his consulate by an applicant for a certificate of origin of goods to be imported to Japan will not be required on and after the 1st of January, but, on the other hand, the shippers are requested to provide the forms of the certificate at their own expense, as they will not hereafter be issued *gratis* as formerly.

Through the courtesy of Mr. M. S. Northcote we are enabled to give the result of last Saturday's shooting at Singapore in the Inter-port shooting match. The Singapore team succeeded in putting together a score of 909, which gives them second place. On the 14th November, it will be remembered, Hongkong made 930 and Shanghai 900. Hongkong are the winners, therefore, for the eighth time out of eleven contests and for the third time in succession.

A European, named R. Huddle, who recently came here from Manila, and who, it is believed, once held a position in a wholesale cigar house in the Philippines, committed suicide by taking poison in a house of ill fame at Wanchai on the 3rd inst. He had made a call at the house, and receiving an unsatisfactory reply to a question put to one of the inmates, he swallowed the contents of a small phial he withdrew from his pocket labelled "poison," fell back in a chair, and expired.

The 25th regular annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was held in the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, on the 29th ult., when the Deputy District Grand Master (Right Worshipful Brother E. C. Ray) invested the following officers:—District Senior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. F. A. Hazeland; District Junior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. T. F. Hoagh; District Grand Chaplain, Wor. Bro. A. Shelton Hooper; District Grand Treasurer, Wor. Bro. G. P. Lammert; District Grand Registrar, Wor. Bro. H. J. Watson; District Grand President of General Purposes, Wor. Bro. G. J. W. King; District Grand Secretary, Wor. Bro. A. O. D. Gourdin; District Senior Grand Deacon, Wor. Bro. F. B. Marshall; District Junior Grand Deacon, Wor. Bro. F. W. Clark; District Grand Superintendent of Works, Wor. Bro. F. D. Goddard; District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. W. J. Tatcher; District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. E. W. Mitchell; District Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. W. H. Wickham; District Grand Standard Bearers, Wor. Bro. E. Wookey and Bro. F. T. Richards; District Grand Organist, Bro. A. G. Ward; District Grand Pursuivant, Worshipful Master of the "Ionic", District Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Bro. E. V. Stanton; District Grand Stewards, Bros. J. J. Bryan, J. H. Underwood, A. Cumming, B. B. Harker, C. Gray and the Senior Warden of the "Ionic", District Grand Tyler, Bro. H. W. Wolfe. Unofficial members, Wor. Bro. K. W. Mounsey and Wor. Bro. G. J. B. Sayer.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Budget for the next fiscal year for Formosa is reported to be in print already. It shows that the ordinary revenue is estimated at 11,401,974 yen and the extraordinary revenue at 6,492,662 yen; while ordinary expenditure is put at 14,228,116 yen and the extraordinary expenditure at 6,666,524 yen.

The Admiralty ordered the cruiser *Blenheim* to be commissioned for the Medway Fleet Reserve on New Year's Day for service on the China Station. The *Blenheim*, which is to have a complement of 592 officers and men, is one of the fastest cruisers in the Service. She recently carried out an extensive refit at Chatham Dockyard.

Mr. W. S. Frowd, R. N., who is remembered in Hongkong as one of the best amateur actors who has ever been out here, more especially in the part of Gaspard in *Les Coches de Corneville* has lately been taking part with notable success in Sydney Grundy's comedieta *Man Proposes* at the Portland Hall, Southsea, performed on behalf of the local convalescent home for children.

An article signed Ch. Lemire is reprinted in the *Echo de Chine* on Indo-Chinese affairs, in which the writer concludes by saying:—"In Siam, as well as in China, we must have the door open. If it be kept shut, after we have so often vainly tried to open it by good will, it will only remain for us to force it open, using the levers which the treaties put into our hands. The sooner the better. Since 1893 Indo-China has been ready to look after its own interests. *Acta, non verba.*" The writer thoughtfully points out earlier in his article that "England is very much engaged elsewhere."

Black and White for November 24th contains a photograph of "Athlone Pursuivant, known in private life as Mr. Henry Blake." It is explained that he "is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Lane Blake, and nephew of Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong. He was born in December, 1874. To him fell the duty, according to time-honoured custom, of heading the procession and demanding admission for the Queen at the City gates on the occasion of Her Majesty's recent visit to Dublin. Thrilling was the spectacle on this memorable occasion, when, after some hours of waiting, the people saw the gay figure of a herald in tabard galloping at full speed to announce the approach of the Queen. To his ceremonial and heraldic duties Athlone adds those of Secretary to the Ulster King-of-Arms."

Mr. Chas. D. Tenney, who is secretary to the provisional Government at Tientsin, writes a letter to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, in which he says:—"There has been too frequent failure to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty in this campaign. Under the strain and excitement of the bombardment it was not strange that an unreasonable suspicion of every Chinese ran its course like an epidemic, but it is time now to look at things fairly. Surely in the reconstruction of the Chinese Government honourable and intelligent men like Huang Taotai and General Mei are those who ought to come to the front, both in the interests of China and in the interests of the foreign residents. It is not only unjust but impolitic to ignore their good services and cause them to be associated in the public mind with the fanatical cabal which they have from the beginning vigorously opposed."

The Government intend, as we have already stated, to order four new powerful cruisers to commission early in this New Year for service on the China Station. Two of the number will probably be the first-class cruisers *Spartiate* and *Cressy*. The former is of 11,000 tons displacement, and has practically finished her trials; while the *Cressy*, which is 12,000 tons, has only recently been delivered from the Fairfield Company's works. The other two vessels, it is thought probable, will be drawn from the *Cressy* class, which is armed with 9.2 guns in the principal batteries. Of the *Spartiate* the *Times* of the 1st ult. says that since she has been in the dockyard hands at Portsmouth in consequence of the fusing of bearings on her recent trial it has been found necessary completely to overhaul the whole of the main bearings and crankhead brasses. The ship will not be ready to resume her trials until February.

The ship *General Calvo* has been towed into Manila by the French steamer *Vesper* in a wrecked and dismantled condition. She met with a severe gale about 50 miles out of Manila.

The Secretary of War at Washington, at the request of the Philippine Commission, has officially appointed Abraham L. Lawshe, Auditor for the Philippine Islands. He will arrive at Manila about the middle of February.

Capt. Freeman and the officers of H.M.S. *Mohawk* (then under orders to leave, being replaced by the *Britomart*) gave a dance to the community and visitors on the 18th ult. at the Foochow Club. Upwards of a hundred guests were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Before the *Glory*, battleship, Captain F. S. Inglefield, left Portsmouth on the 24th Nov. for the China Station, she was fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus, and by this means she maintained communication with the *Hector*, the school of wireless telegraphy at Portsmouth, until she was 50 miles from the port.

General MacArthur held his first New Year's reception at Manila as Governor of the Philippine Islands on Tuesday. The function was attended with much *éclat*, the callers including the members of the Civil Commission; Supreme Court Judges; the Archbishop of Manila and delegation Apostolic; the Consular representatives; Army and Navy officers, &c.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	—	—
Amoy	377,612	409,704
Foochow	11,063,284	15,487,359
Canton	—	—
	11,440,896	15,897,063

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	14,663,879	11,376,365
Foochow	10,628,335	7,652,225
	25,292,214	19,028,600

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	35,474,308	25,478,107

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	23,854,555	25,365,874
Kobe	11,813,617	13,427,117
	35,668,172	38,792,991

SILK.

CANTON, 22nd December.—Tsatlies.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—20 bales of No. 1 Re-reels Grant-reels are said to have been settled at \$600, and 25 bales of No. 2 found buyers at \$585 to \$575. Filatures.—We have to report a continuation of the slow but steady decline on Filature rates referred to in last report. Although prices declined \$30 to \$40 per picul, the easier rates asked have not led to a revival in the enquiry, and buyers still seem disposed to wait for lower prices. Stocks having accumulated to about 9,000 bales, there is a pressure to sell on the part of some holders, and unless demand improves a further decline seems inevitable. From prices paid we quote: \$780 to \$765 for Kwong Shun Cheong, Kwong Shun Hang and Min King Lun 11/13, \$750 for Sun Yu Lun 9/11, \$740 to \$735 for King Seng 11/13 and 13/15, \$725 for Mee Kee 11/13, \$715 for Yut Cheong Wo 10/12, \$705 for Yuk Wo Cheong, King Sun Cheong 10/12 and Meen Cheong 13/15, \$650 for Quan Hing, \$645 to \$635 for Tung Hing, Wang Hing and Yan Hing Loong 11/13, \$600 to \$590 for Good No. 3 14/18 to 14/18 to 16/20. Short-reels.—Have been in little enquiry and prices are weak and irregular. Waste.—Very little has been done and rates are weak. Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months' sight, 2/1½, and Fcs. 2.07 per Dollar.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	32,348	57,300
Yokohama	11,418	15,779
	43,766	73,079

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	4,759	11,682
Yokohama	12,061	21,921
	16,820	33,553

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—Still there have been no fresh supplies. No sales.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—The prices are advancing, the market being brisk. Quotations are:—Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.20 to \$8.25 pcl. do. " 2, White..... 7.15 to 7.20 " Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.25 to 5.30 " do. " 2, Brown ... 5.15 to 5.20 " Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.15 to 8.20 " do. " 1, White..... 7.10 to 7.15 " Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.15 to 5.20 " do. " 2, Brown ... 5.05 to 5.10 " Foochow Sugar Candy12.00 to 12.10 " Shekloong "10.60 to 10.65 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Konig Albert*, sailed on the 12th Dec. For Odessa:—200 bales cassia, 25 cases staranised. For Beyrouth:—10 cases silk. For Aden:—250 bags sugar, 6 cases preserves. For Genoa:—200 bales waste silk, 35 bales raw silk, 25 cases staranised, 15 cases essential oil, 2 cases straw-hats. For Trieste:—50 bales rattanshaving, 40 half-chests tea, 10 boxes ricepaper. For Antwerp:—198 bales feathers, 100 bales split bamboo, 78 rolls matting, 64 bales canes, 31 bales rattancore, 25 cases staranised, 12 cases Chinaware, 8 bales feathers. For Antwerp/Hug/London:—200 boxes cassia, 100 bales broken cassia, 71 boxes bristles. For Amsterdam:—200 casks preserves. For Rotterdam:—50 cases teasticks, 5 cases tea, 4 cases cigars. For London:—40 boxes bristles. For Bremen:—490 rolls matting, 183 half-chests tea, 11 cases curios. For Hamburg:—750 boxes tea, 500 bales broken cassia, 115 bales feathers, 95 bales canes, 32 rolls matting, 30 boxes bristles, 27 cases human hair, 7 cases blackwoodware, 5 cases cigars, 2 cases curios, 2 boxes paper, 1 box silk. For Hamburg/London:—15 boxes bristles. For Copenhagen:—13 bales canes. For Riga:—3 cases P. effects.

Per P. & O. steamer *Clyde*, sailed on the 22nd December. For London:—4 cases books from Foochow, 105 bales waste silk optional, 65 bales raw silk, 375 rolls mats and matting, 1 case bird feathers, 1 box furs, 6 boxes effects, 1 box golf club, 1 box silks and furs, 10 chests Turkish opium, 7 cases curios, 9 cases cigars, 5 cases bristles. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—135 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—30 cases hair, 3 cases silk, 60 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Verona*, sailed on the 23rd Dec. For New York:—2 cases gallnuts, 5 cases vermilion, 34 cases preserves, 50 cases staranised, 85 cases essential oil, 91 pkgs. rattanware, 150 cases blackwoodware, 275 bales split bamboos, 625 pkgs. crackers, 666 pkgs. sundries, 8,492 rolls matting.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 4th June.—Malwa.—A very small business transpired. New at \$810, Old at \$820/\$830. Bengal.—Owing to the pressure brought on the market by one of the importers, prices gave way to \$845 for Patna and Benares. Subsequently market revived and a large business was done at advancing rates. We close Patna at \$885, Benares at \$895 firm.

Persian.—Business continued slack and quotations are unchanged.

STOCK.

Patna.....	2,286
Benares.....	414
Malwa.....	1,202
Persian.....	2,544

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—Decline of \$1 to \$1 induced fair business. Stock about 1,100 bales.
 Bombay, 21.00 to 22.00 picul
 Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 22.00 to 23.25 "
 and Dacca, "
 Shanghai and Japanese, ... 24.00 to 25.00 "
 Tungchow and Ningpo, ... 24.00 to 25.00 "
 Sale: 700 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 4th January.—The belief in the certainty of an early settlement of the political situation in Peking has greatly emboldened dealers, and business has considerably developed during the past fortnight, nearly 12,000 bales changing hands as noted at foot. Values show an appreciation of 50-cents to a Dollar per bale in No. 10s, 12s, and 16s, and one or two Dollars in No. 20s, and holders are still asking an advance for the few bales of best spinnings remaining in stock. We do not, however, think the advance will go much further, as importers, having in view the state of the cotton market in India, are anxious to push business while the demand lasts. The off-takes during the interval have overtaken receipts and our estimate of stock shows a small decrease on last figures. The market closes quiet but steady.

Local Manufacture:—About 1,400 bales No. 10s. and 12s. of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mills have been sold during the interval on the basis of \$88 for No. 10s. and \$90 for No. 12s. The demand still continues, but the Mills have raised their selling prices about \$2 a bale and business is consequently at a standstill.

Japanese Yarn:—The market is bare of stock and prices ruling in Japan preclude the possibility of any contract being put through for forward delivery; business during the interval being entirely confined amongst the natives on the basis of \$104 to \$105 for No. 16s. and \$105 to \$108 for No. 20s.

Raw Cotton:—Indian descriptions are quiet and weak, the local Mill is entirely out of the market, and sales of about 436 bales Bengal from \$22½ to \$23 have transpired, leaving an estimated unsold stock of about 1,300 bales, chiefly Bengal, on the market. China Cotton is firmer and sales of about 700 bales Toongchow and Ningpo have been reported at from \$24½ to \$25. Stock nil. Quotations are:—Bengal \$18 to \$23 and China \$23 to \$25.

Exchange on India shows no fluctuation and closes to-day at Rs. 154½ for T/T and Rs. 155 for Post. On Shanghai 72 and on Yokohama 2½ per cent. discount.

The undernoted business is reported from Shanghai in imported and local spinnings for the fortnight ending 31st ultimo, viz:—

Indian:—Total sales 3,792 bales, comprising 1,286 bales No. 10s., 100 bales No. 12s., 800 bales No. 16s. and 1,656 bales No. 20s, prices showing little or no change notwithstanding the decline in exchange, and market closing steady. The unsold stock was estimated at about 21,000 bales.

Japanese:—Forward business had been stopped by the firmness in Japan. Sales of spot cargo, restricted by the smallness of available supply, only amount to 1,500 bales, on the basis of Tls. 75 to 76 for No. 16s. and Tls. 78 to 79½ for No. 20s., prices showing little or no change on previous quotations and market closing firm. Stock nil.

Local:—Total sales about 3,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 64 to 68 for No. 10s., Tls. 70 to 72 for No. 14s., and Tls. 72 to 74 No. 16s., prices continuing steady and market closing strong.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—The downward tendency continues, the market being brisk. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.75 to 2.80
Round, Good quality	2.90 to 2.95
Long	3.15 to 3.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.85 to 2.90
Garden, No. 1	3.20 to 3.25
White.....	3.80 to 3.85
Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

COALS.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—Small sales of Japanese at quotations:—

Cardiff.....	\$30.00 sellers ex ship to arrive	
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal		
Yubari Lump.....	\$11.00 ex godown, nominal	
Milki Lump.....	\$10.	
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady	
Hongay double screened	10.50 ex godown	
Hongay Lump.....	8.50 ex ship	nominal.
Hongay Dust	5.50	
Briquettes.....	14.50 ex godown	

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 50 bales No. 8 at \$82, 1,000 bales No. 10 at \$83 to \$90, 650 bales No. 12 at \$85.50 to \$93.50, 200 bales No. 16 at \$98 to \$99, 1,150 bales No. 20 at \$96.50 to \$190.00 to arrive. White Shirtings: 250 pieces Jors and Fook at \$4.85, 300 pieces N. 2 at \$7.35, 500 pieces Gold Dragon at \$8.10, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$7.85, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.90, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.55, 500 pieces D 70 at \$4.25, 500 pieces 300 at \$4.21½, 500 pieces 600 at \$5.20, 500 pieces Gold Elephant at \$4.55, 500 pieces Flower at \$5.55, 500 pieces S. N. at \$5.10, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.55, 2,500 pieces O. at \$5.15, 1,500 pieces No. 1 at \$6.90, 1,000 pieces 300 at \$4.12½, 1,500 pieces S. N. at \$5.10, 500 pieces O. at \$5.45, 300 pieces N. I. at \$6.90, 1,000 pieces D 70 at \$4.25, 750 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.55, 500 pieces XA at \$5.05. Grey Shirtings: 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$3.50, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Blue and Stags at \$4.50½, 3,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$3.75, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Jors at \$3.50, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$3.02½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Moon back at \$3.90, 600 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$2.35, 600 pieces 9½ lbs. Piano and Sword at \$3.25, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$4.30, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Jors at \$3.50, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Elephant and Snake at \$3.47½. Mexicans: 600 pieces 36 XX at \$3.35, 700 pieces 32 Silver Dragon at \$2.60, 375 pieces Crown at \$2.67½, 600 pieces 36 W at \$2.20, 1,200 pieces 36 XX at \$3.35, 375 pieces 32 Crown at \$2.67½, 750 pieces 32 Silver at \$2.60, 3,000 pieces 36 Stag Hunter at \$3.37½, 375 pieces 32 3 Dragon Reds at \$2.62½. White Irishes: 500 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.30, 500 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.70 Turkey Reds, 500 pieces 5 lbs. at \$3.47½. Victoria Lawns: 2,000 pieces Brown Stag at \$7.73.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$100.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.15 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.40 to 2.55
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.60
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.05
64 to 66 "	4.30 to 5.55
Fine	5.20 to 7.90
Book-folds.	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.75 to 1.90
7lbs. (32 ")	2.00 to 2.25
6lbs. (32 ")	1.95 to 2.20
7lbs. (32 ")	2.85 to 3.70
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.90 to 3.60
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.25 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	1.55 to 5.00
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Brocades—Dyed

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08½ to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22½ to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.22½
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50	

WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 2.50
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted	8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain	8.50 to 10.00
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 18.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.40 to —
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	4.40 to —
Swedish Bar	6.00 to —
Small Round Rod	4.40 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.00 to —
Australian	10.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz. 14/20 oz.	39.50 to —
Vivian's. 14/20 oz.	39.00 to —
Elliot's. 14/20 oz.	39.50 to —
Composition Nails	65.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	41.00 to —
Tin	63.00 to —

Tin-Plates	6.00 to —
	per box.
Steel ½ to ½	6.00 to —
	per cwt. case

SUNDRIES—

	per picul
Quicksilver	155.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass.....	5.25 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.40 to —

VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT

HONGKONG, 4th January.—The market has been active during the week under review, and rates in most cases show a decided advance, notably in Indo-Chinas, Docks, and Lands.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady, with small sales at \$348 and \$349 for cash and at \$364 and \$365 for March delivery. Market closed with sellers at \$350. The London rate has advanced to £61. Nationals are still enquired for at \$27, but none are procurable.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders and Unions have been placed at quotations. Straits and the Northern Insurances unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs remain quiet at \$295 and Chinas have advanced to \$8, after sales at \$79 and \$80.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled rather firmer with sales and buyers at \$33½ and at equivalent rates for March; market closes steady at \$33½. Indo-Chinas have been dealt in to some extent at somewhat erratic rates, ruling between \$96 and \$101 cash and at approximately equivalent rates forward for March, April and June. The market closes quiet with sellers at \$101. China Manilas have been placed to a small extent at \$65, old, and \$27, new issues, and later at \$70 and \$3½; market closing steady at quotation. Douglasses have been placed at \$47 and close with small sellers at that rate. China Mutuals unchanged and without business. Star Forrys have been placed at \$18½ cash and at \$19½ for March, and later at \$19½ for February (old), while the new issue has found a number of buyers at \$4½ cash.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue weak with no sales. Luzons unchanged, but without business.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled firmer and after sales at \$3, \$3.10 and \$3.25 have advanced to \$4.10. Raubs remain steady at \$47, but without business. Jebebus have changed hands at quotations. Nothing else to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in to some extent chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been effected at \$570, \$575 and \$585 per cent. for cash and at somewhat higher than equivalent rates for March, April and June. Market closed quiet at \$587½. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$90 and \$91, closing at the former rate. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, after sales at \$189, \$191, \$194 and \$195, have improved with a fair business to \$198 with buyers. On time sales have been effected at \$200, \$202 and \$205 for March, and at equivalent rates further forward. Market closes at \$199 steady. Hotels continue quiet with sellers at \$125, and no sales to report. West Points have improved to \$50 with sales and buyers. Humphreys have changed hands at \$11.75.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have been on offer at \$20, but no sales are reported. The Northern quotations are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have changed hands at \$20 and \$19½. Watsons at \$15.85, Fenwicks at \$55, Hensianas at \$105, China Providents at \$10, and Watkins at \$12½.

MEMOS.—Ordinary Annual Meeting Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co. on the 14th instant. Transfer books closed from 7th to 14th inclusive. Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment Co. on the 24th instant. Transfer books closed from 15th to 24th inclusive. Ordinary Annual Meeting of the West Point Building Co. on the 24th instant. Transfer books close from 15th to 24th inclusive.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	[\$362.50, sellers 350p. ct. prem. = London, £61.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares		\$27, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
Fotin. Shares	£8	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$14.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$10, sales
China Sugar	\$100	\$117.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 325, sellers
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Hongkong	\$100	\$20.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$7.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$19½.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$11½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$190, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$125, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$178, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$90.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$170, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$87½ p. ct. prem. = [\$859.38, sellers]
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$145, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$81, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$51, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 172½, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$1.
Union	\$50	\$245, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$110, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$199.
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$28, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$39, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$350, sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	5 cents.
Do. Preference	\$1	30 cents
Jelebu	\$5	\$6, sales
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	7 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	\$2.
Do. B.	\$5	\$14.
Punjom	\$8	\$44, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1, sales & buyers
Raub	16s. 10d.	\$47, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$214, sales
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$824.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	(\$70, buyers \$30, buyers)
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£12, buyers
China Ordinary	£10	£12.
Do.	£5	£6. 15s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$33½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$101, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£3 4s., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	(\$18½, sales \$4½, sales)
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$8, sellers
D.	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	\$64.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$12½, sales & sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$5½, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra, Limited	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$1,000.
Hensiana, Limited	\$100	\$105, sales
La Favorita, Ltd.	\$500	\$700.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 4th January.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.60½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.66
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.12½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	50½
Credits, 60 days' sight	51½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	154½
Bank, on demand	155
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	154½
Bank, on demand	155
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	2 p.c. dis.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1 p.c. dis.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	3 p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	124½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	2½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	49.75
BAR SILVER, per oz.	29.7½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 4th January.—There has been more enquiry for tonnage during the past fortnight, and freights are firmer. Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul; to Philippines, 37 cents per picul has been paid and more steamers can be placed at this rate; to Java, 32 cents per picul; Moji to this port \$2.50, and to Singapore \$3 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Babelsberg—German steamer, 1,379 tons, hence to Chefoo, \$10,000 in full.
Elsa—German steamer, 1,692 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.50 per ton.
Benalder—British steamer, 1,959 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.50 per ton.
Tyr—Norwegian steamer, 1,417 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.50 per ton.
Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.50 per ton.
Nina—Austrian steamer, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.
Lowenborg—German steamer, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.
Tsintau—German steamer, 1,002 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$3.50 per ton.
Benlawers—British steamer, 1,484 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Decima—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hoilo and for Cebu, 35 cents one port, 37 cents two ports.
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 37 cents per picul.
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 36 cents per picul.
Emeralda—British steamer, 966 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 37 cents per picul.
Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,500 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Bengal* (str.), *Dardanus* (str.)
Rhipheus (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Japan* (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Achilles* (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—*Normannia* (str.), *Norderney* (str.), *Manche* (str.), *Siam* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—*Prinzess Irene* (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sambia* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Frieburg* (str.), *Norderney* (str.), *Siam* (str.), *Normannia* (str.), *Silesia* (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Queen Adelaide* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of China* (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Doric* (str.), *Nippon Maru* (str.), *City of R. de Janeiro* (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—*Polar* St. Jernen (str.), *Devonshire* (str.), *R. Morrow* (ship).
FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Taiyuan* (str.).
FOR PORTLAND, O.—*Adato* (str.), *Skarpno* (str.).
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.—*Milke Maru* (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—*Chelydra* (str.), *Lightning* (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.—*Bisagno* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

December— ARRIVALS.

28, Pronto, German str., from Vladivostock.
29, Taishun, Amr. str., from Canton.
29, Folmina, Dutch str., from Manila.
29, Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.
29, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
29, Kashing, British str., from Wuhu.
29, Wosang, British str., from Chinkiang.
29, Adamastor, Portuguese cr., from Macao.
30, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
30, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
30, Anping, British str., from Shanghai.
30, Oceanien, French str., from Yokohama.
30, Taifu, German str., from Moji.
30, Nereus, German ship, from Cardiff.
30, Descartes, French cruiser, from Amoy.
30, Hansa, German cruiser, from Tsingtau.
30, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
30, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
30, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
31, Benclutha, British str., from Canton.
31, Perla, British str., from Manila.
31, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
31, Indus, French str., from Marseilles.
31, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from S'pore.
31, Prometheus, British str., from Liverpool.
31, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
31, Monkseaton, British str., from Moji.
31, Vienna, British str., from Otaru.
31, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
31, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
1, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.

January—

1, Macduff, British str., from Moji.
1, Quarta, German str., from Singapore.
1, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Guthrie, British str., from Sydney.
1, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
1, Australian, British str., from Kobe.
1, Sado Maru, Japanese str., from London.
1, Pronto, German str., from Canton.
2, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
2, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
2, Garonare, Amr. trapt., from Manila.
2, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
2, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
2, Milke Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
2, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
2, Hudson, British str., from Yokohama.
2, Lienshing, British str., from Wuhu.
2, Taiyuan, British str., from Kobe.
2, Strathord, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
2, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
2, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
2, Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
2, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
2, Pax, Belgian str., from Manila.
3, Lyeemoo, German str., from Canton.
3, Kwongsang, British str., from Chinkiang.
3, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
3, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
3, Kashing, British str., from Canton.
3, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
3, Onsang, British str., from Moji.

- 3, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 3, Bengal, British str., from Shanghai.
 3, Holstein, German str., from Manila.
 3, Commerce, Amr. schr., from Port Blakley.
 4, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
 4, Szechuen, British str., from Canton.
 4, Loyal, German str., from Saigon.
 4, Charterhouse, British str., from Straits.
 4, Peninsular, British str., from London.
 4, Skarpsno, Norw. str., from Nagasaki.
 4, Flintshire, British str., from Moji.
 4, Kung Ping, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

- 28, Astrea, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
 29, Solace, Amr. trspt., for Shanghai.
 29, Cheysang, British str., for Canton.
 29, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 29, Singan, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Benlawers, British str., for Hongay.
 29, Taishun, Amr. str., for Shanghai.
 29, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
 30, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 30, Haiching, British str., for Haiphong.
 30, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 30, Wittenburg, German str., for Hamburg.
 30, Progress, German str., for Tournon.
 30, Deuteros, German str., for Saigon.
 30, Weissenburg, Ger. battleship, for Amoy.
 30, Seeadler, German cruiser, for Swatow.
 30, Kachidate Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 31, Oceanien, French str., for Europe.
 31, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.
 31, Anping, British str., for Canton.
 31, Indus, French str., for Shanghai.

January—

- 1, Hsieh Ho, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Chunsang, British str., for Kobe.
 1, Duke of Fife, British str., for Moji.
 1, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Hailoong, British str., for Haiphong.
 1, Prometheus, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Hoihao, French str., for Pakhoi.
 1, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
 1, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 1, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.
 1, Folmina, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
 2, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 2, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.
 2, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 2, Benclutha, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Lienshing, British str., for Canton.
 3, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 3, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 3, Guthrie, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Chihli, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
 3, Frankfurt, German trspt., for Singapore.
 4, Sabine Rickmees, German str., for Swatow.
 4, Hudson, British str., for New York.
 4, Szechuen, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Queen Adelaide, British str., for Tacoma.
 4, Perla, British str., for Manila.
 4, Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.
 4, Sado Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 4, Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
 4, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for London.
 4, Sandakan, German str., for Sandakan.
 4, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 4, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 4, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Pères Monge and de Noelle; from Shanghai, Messrs. J. Smith and S. Donnot, Lieut. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. da Silva and five children, Pères Pailhas, Messrs. Berlioz and D. W. Lelaheur; for Saigon, from Kobe, Mrs. Caahaico; from Shanghai, Mr. Guillon, Mr. and Mrs. Vaile and infant; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Hayashi; from Nagasaki, Miss Hayashida, Mr. and Mrs. Lazinky; from Shanghai, Mr. Demaro; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mrs. Guillon and Mr. J. Arp; for Marseilles, from Kobe, Messrs. Caillot, J. Martin and Le Goff; from Nagasaki, General Lasserro, Capt. Martin, Messrs. Guerin, Afroroff, Deville and Ternat; from Shanghai, Messrs. Aubert, Adam de Villiers, Miss S. Test, Mr. and Mrs. Huytesa and four children, Messrs. Gilbert and Bernard, Pères Maurice and Becq, Messrs. Poulopuir, Barie, Olylier and Petit.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Messrs. Dumas, Eagel, Hassuis.

Per *Perla*, from Manila, Mrs. Nichol, Mrs. Anelbe and three children, Miss Anelbe, Hon. Chang Hai Kwan, Messrs. Tuason C. Chas, Ankerling, P. Smith, W. H. Taylor, J. Carmen, W. Reynes.

Per *Kagoshima Maru*, from Singapore, for Japan, Mr. James Horwark.

Per *Indus*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. John Pitt and Caffarel; from Bombay, Mrs. Curodin and Casunally; from Singapore, Mr. Percy Harold; from Saigon, Lieut. Meha, Revs. P. Ackermann and P. Gratze; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Messrs. Schalemylders and Opecuberg; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert, Messrs. Dyckmans, Fiankignone, Colomban, Bellan, Ricard, Melinato, Dr. Pichon, Messrs. Pagarischi and Klapper and Mrs. Amita Lapis; from Singapore, Mrs. Pippes, Mr. and Mrs. Hozenvilly, Mr. and Mrs. Michel; from Saigon, Messrs. Muselli, Turchet, Pila, Mrs. Bourrag, Messrs. Davidson and Argyptis Canadia; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, La Prince Minn, Messrs. Nanan and Hoggmann; from Port Said, Messrs. Nevragini and Giringi; from Colombo, Messrs. Klodowski, Perkowsky (two), Libein and Krassowski; from Saigon, Messrs. Beaune and Trassos; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Messrs. Arleveque and Soulangue Veyassier; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Coat Claud, Asakana, Meurer, Kerenfert, Bernard, Leon de Gicter, de Bassog, Volkoff and Kawamura; from Colombo, Mr. Frank Isaac; from Singapore, Mr. Felicien Challaye; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.

Per *Taiwin*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Eady and Thompson.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Yokohama, Mr. Fried Stahl, Capt. Franklin, Mr. McGuaid, Mayor Radcliff, Mr. Goerd, Mrs. D. M. Martin, Mr. R. C. Mahitany, Mr. F. W. Dülberg and F. Bonnet.

Per *Guthrie*, from Sydney, for Foochow, Miss Wigan; for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, Miss St. Aubyn, Mrs. W. H. Shung, Messrs. Ashley Legget, Grant, E. D. McKinlay, J. Matthew, T. A. Campbell, Kumi, Tomida, Pedro Chilianian and Phillip Nabarris.

Per *Miike Maru*, from Japan, Miss J. J. Efford.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, from Japan, for London, Messrs. Wm. Jones, A. G. William and N. J. Prothro.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Carter, child and infant, Mrs. Harris and child, Rev. K. Jacques, Capt. Tancred, Mr. and Mrs. Pfankuchen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Messrs. Rodgers and Kelly.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Rev. G. Johnson.

Per *Daijin Maru*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Michel and Miss May.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Whitford, Messrs. J. W. Brown, F. Moran, H. Arai, Miss S. Bathers, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pauling, Messrs. S. M. Berger, Manheim, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Conrad, Miss Conrad, Capt. Thos. Morton, Major Chas. Morton, U.S.A., Mr. E. M. O'Brien, Miss Mills and Mr. S. Garratt.

Per *Bengal*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Capt. H. S. Langbourne, Messrs. H. C. Oakley, J. Norris, Geller, A. W. Heron, and D. Macdonald; for London, Messrs. H. O. Elkington, W. T. Davis and J. L. Davis.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, for London, &c., Messrs. S. C. Rudra, Wm. Jonse, S. Haba, Wm. H. G. William, A. G. Protheroe and Capt. J. B. Carpenter.

Per *Sado Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. T. Kawakami, M. Yabu, G. Yamaoka, Mrs. Wylie, Miss Daisy Wylie, Miss Byron, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. White and two children, Messrs. Y. Yamashita, T. Tsusuda, H. Arai, T. Kudo, S. Arakawa, C. W. Jackson, K. Tipple and three children, Miss Amy Jones, Miss Fischer, Messrs. A. Yamamoto, C. Wakamatsu and M. Araki.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. R. Kinan, A. J. Comings, J. C. da Pinna, E. O'Hare, W. O. Pinkerton, Mrs. Harrold Meakin, Messrs. Philip and Sanpeiro; for Nagasaki, Miss M. Tittmore; for San Francisco, Messrs. R. H. Percival, A. A. Carroll, S. de Zuloaga, and A. Kennefick.

Per *Shinano Maru*, for Marseilles, &c., Mr. A. Corah, Major I. Machida, Mr. W. F. Chivers,

Capt. N. Sata, Capt. Morris, Chief Engr. Miya gawa, Messrs. J. Denmeston, C. Bennecke, H. Baker, A. C. McDourell, A. Ishu, Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi, Mrs. A. L. Peterson and infant, Messrs. H. Shaw, J. Young and Hampton Hovelle.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, &c., Messrs. A. C. Mackenzie, Ph. R. Goldkoop, B. W. Nital, F. Montero de Espinosa, A. Kuenale, Capt. and Mrs. Ahern, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Point, Mr. A. Maack, Revs. C. Aguado, C. Danso, A. Alhawon, D. Carrera, J. Geraldies, C. Bringas, C. Cost, C. Cumigan and E. Alonso, Messrs. M. Lorwenstein, Switzer, R. M. Grazia, E. Paiais, B. Q. Reyes, Prof. Guji Wada, Messrs. Geo. Y. Taylor, H. Arnold Mole, John F. Duff, Adam Rosen, C. Tabel, K. Miyasaki, L. H. Hapley and H. Tarton.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. Philipp.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Door, Misses A. B. Door (2), Mrs. Krimowitz and infant, Mr. F. W. Alstaoter, Mrs. Voshi Murabazashi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsuda, Mr. Solomon Bren, Miss Stamford and servant, Messrs. E. B. Moss, José Pechel, F. Ifugo, Antonio Moreda, Mr. and Mrs. Gelwicks, Miss P. Verjes, Master F. Tiango.

Per *Preussen*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. Knipping, C. Col-laco, L. J. F. Huttenbach, A. Constantine and Adamandena; from Bremen and ports of call, Mrs. and Miss Pantel, Messrs. Sunkel, Braun, G. Sierich, Wesselinok, R. Peters, P. Bookowsky, B. Koboldt, Fischer, Wolker, Schafer, Keine, Weiming, Weinbrenner, Krebs, Schleser, Mangel, Hartmann, W. Schvon, Mrs. A. Dienst, Mrs. H. Nielsen, Miss Forrester, Messrs. J. Exterl, Schaudin, Heckmann, Treichoff, Haru, P. Nathan, Baner, H. Goecke, Mehle, Jordan, Schulz, Werner, Muller, Knude, Haase, Lebisck, Jellisen, S. Jogdjoglan, Miss J. Burns, Miss J. B. Johnston, Messrs. M. Johanssen, Weiss, Kurth, Hermann, Fischer, Moltgen, Fick, Heidland, Wolff, Gobbert, Thronicke, Fischer, Wetzlan, Wajerechowsky, Paul, Bewermeyer, Grill, Schutke, Schuldeg, Tacke, Grill, Munch, Schroder, Ketzner, Platzki, E. Exposito, Benepe, A. Sewell, W. Cohn, J. Isakower, Mrs. R. Green, Mrs. A. Petty; for Japan, from Bremen and ports of call, Messrs. Sobatka, R. Cordes, Terry, A. Kerschner, L. Rosen, Herschheimer, Viscus, Dr. Endo, Messrs. G. Urso, Yomonako, Takaos, Mrs. Ofuda, Mrs. Oyuki, Mrs. H. Toenjeino and Mrs. M. O. Tojo.

Per *Oceanien*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Mr. Rimand, Dr. M. Huber, Mrs. Konstantina; for Singapore, Mr. J. Dinna, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and child; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. P. d'Oliveira, Messrs. Domorgue, G. G. Passeniar, Rev. de H. relles and Monge.

Per *Indus*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. Chesk, J. Cooper, A. Mairamaras, A. Voge, Mrs. C. Aquino.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. J. A. Maingay, F. H. Grant, Geo. Muir, W. Smith, McCarty and L. Dankersmit; for Colombo, Mr. E. A. Cardini and Rev. H. D. Porter; for Genoa, Messrs. Ed. Arnold, C. Elli, G. H. Thorning and E. Anders; for London, Mrs. Ballentine; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. Rechnitzer; for Colombo, Mr. Soniakoff; for Port Said, Messrs. Gourevitch, Stepanoff, Daniela, Goenbef, and Mrs. Kaju Rema; for Genoa, Messrs. H. Cordes, P. Syroviatkin, Capt. Arnoldi, Miss H. Luther and Mr. R. Klanert; for Bremen, Messrs. Bendemer, G. B. Baxter, O. Schmidt, Nolke and H. Grundler; for Hamburg, Miss Pettersen; for London, Messrs. Baker, C. Sparke, Miss Palmer, Messrs. M. Martin, J. Warrior, Bergner, J. Ross, B. Gannt and A. Anderson; from Tsingtau, for Bremen, Messrs. Stalamer, Behnke, Mahnke and Schmidt; from Nagasaki, for Port Said, Messrs. Holodkoffsky, B. Krehanoffsky, Lieut. F. L. Lubiatnitaky, Lieut. Fahlmann, Dr. Iwanoff, Dr. Sassaparel, Capt. Alexandroff, Capt. Rachefsky, Messrs. Cherassashine, N. v. Heeler, M. Schabazo and H. Jager; for Genoa, Dr. Jawaschewitch, Dr. Lawrenowitch and Dr. Temoche; from Hiogo, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger; from Yokohama, for Ismailia, Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

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